The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,908—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...AM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	H.P.	Captains.	1883.
			FRIDAY.
	500	C. R. Edwards	..16th Nov.
	500	G. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
	500	A. R. Daviell	..30th ,,
	700	W. D. Anderson	...7th Dec.
	500	W. W. Ilobbie	..14th ,,
	500	G. W. Atkinson	..21st ,,
	500	H. Weighell	..28th ,,

...is proceed direct to London calling at the others passengers change ...

...leave the Company's Dockyard, ... on the day of sailing to convey ...

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..19th Nov.
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	..28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...£ 500	Including wines.	I Class ...£ 520	Including wines.
II do.... 340		II do. 350	
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

HINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy luggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, near the Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 months.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 0
,, ,, II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 5
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 0
,, ,, II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 5

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class .. 5 15 0

The above Steamer will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st Decembe .

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,631 tons register, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 15th instant.

This vessel so well and favourably known in Calcutta has very superior accommodation for a large number of passengers.

To be followed by the CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, on sailing about the end of the month. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth rooms, baths, punkahs with every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
ARMENIA....	3,395	480	G. H. Read..	13th Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,242	480	John Craig...	3rd Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1883.

CLAN LINE.

THE fine new steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons Register, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 15th proximo. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Passage Money—Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE STEAMRS will be DESPATCHED regularly once a month, or oftener, from BOMBAY to HULL, and we are prepared to book through cargo for the following ports :—

Amsterdam.	Danzig.	Norkopping.
Antwerp.	Drontheim.	New York.
Bergen.	Dunkirk.	Reval-Libau.
Bordeaux.	Ghent.	Riga.
Boston.	Gothenburg.	Rotterdam.
Bremen.	Hamburg.	Rouen.
Christiania.	Harlingen.	St. Petersburg.
Christiansand.	Helsingfors.	Stavanger.
Copenhagen.	Konigsberg.	Stettin.
Cronstadt.	Malmo.	Stockholm.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR and Co.,
Agents, Wilson Line.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR GENERAL AND SMALL STORES AND OILS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive up to noon of the 1st December 1883, tenders addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for the supply of the General and Small Stores and oils required by this Railway during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1884. Particulars of the required supplies, forms of tenders, and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1 on application to the following officers.

The Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

The Depôt Storekeepers, Agra, Sabarmati and Khandwa, at whose offices samples of the articles can be seen.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender. Stores are to be delivered at Agra Cantonment, Khandwa and Sabarmati Depôts, free of all charges and subject to approval as per conditions of form of tender.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN,
Chief Storekeeper, R. M. Railway.

Ajmere, 3rd Nov, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1883, at 4 p.m. calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bassidoo Pao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 17th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,618 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch ;—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Mess and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES,
FOR 1884,
At Ten Annas to the Shilling for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY.
THE NEW SEASON'S BREW,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Per doz. Quarts.....Cash Rs. 6-4
Per doz. Pints ..... ,, ,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BLOTTING CASES.

RUSSIA OR RICHLY GILT TURKEY MOROCCO,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
Each Rs. 12 to Rs. 50, Cash.

ROLLED MOROCCO,
FOR USE IN STUDY OR OFFICE,
Each Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 12, Cash.

BOTTLING PAPERS AND PADS
Of superior quality, and
STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of
SEVERAL HUNDRED ALBUMS.
NEWEST DESIGNS
and
LATEST NOVELTIES.

Purchasers should avail themselves of an early opportunity to inspect this HANDSOME SELECTION.
Prices from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 100 cash.
The largest stock of FANCY GOODS in India now on view at
TREACHER AND CO.'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1	12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape "	,, 100	2	0
	,, 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2	4
	,, 250	5	0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
REGULATION BALLS.
CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, Post free.

PICCOLOS. Rs. a.

Cocoawood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide Head, in D. or G. in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto in D. in Paper Box	10	0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set.	2	0
Ditto ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct ...	1	0

TAMBOURINES,
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter ...	9	0
,, 11 ,, ,, ...	6	0
Three ,, 9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3	0
,, ,, ,, Electro-plated metal hoop...	10	0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22	0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood Case, complete ...	75	0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases ... . at Rs. 25 and	35	0
Violin Strings, per set	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 45, and	55	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ...	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to...	25	0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

	Rs.	a.
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C three Octaves...	50	0
No. 1.—Mahogany Instruments, superior, in Mahogany Box	65	0
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument	95	0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument	120	0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoawood, in D. with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush lined Mahogany Lock Box ...	25	0
Do. do. 2nd Quality	20	0
Brass Whistles...each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1	8
Nickel plated Whistles, each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3-4, and	3	8

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D., of Cocoawood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co. ...	100	0
Do. do. without lip plate ...	64	0
Do. do.	54	0
Do. do.	40	0
Do. do. Foreign make in Box	25	0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25	0

OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE NOW READY, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR DRIVING GLOVES.

		Rs.	as.
Best Dogskin, stitched Black, 2 Buttons ...	... per pair	3	12
Stout Driving, extra strapped do. ...	... ,,	5	8
Extra Stout do. do. ... do. ...	... ,,	5	8
Real Doeskin ... do. ...	... ,,	6	8

GENTLEMEN'S BEST KID GLOVES,
IN WHITE, PLAIN LAVENDER, LAVENDER SEWN BLACK.
STRAW AND ASSORTED DRABS.
2 Buttons, per pair Rs. 3-8.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
HOSIERS AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

ARRIVED ARRIVED ARRIVED
EX KAISAR-I-HIND

20 CASES OF NEW GOODS
CONSISTING OF

Gents' Socks, New Laces, Navy Worsted Suits, Ladies' Spun Silk Stockings in all the New Colors, Heather-mixed Jersey Suits, Gents' Bathing Drawers, Colored Bordered Lawn and White Handkerchiefs.

DR. WARNER'S CORSETS.

Printed Seal Rugs, Fancy Flannels, Fancy Silk and Wool Shirts, Gents' Superior White Shirts, Ottoman Tassels and Cords, Silk Furniture Gimp, Black Taffetta Gloves, &c., &c.

All these Goods will be found of excellent value.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Managers beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public in general that their European Dressmaker who gave so much satisfaction in Poona during the past season has been transferred to our Head Establishment, Esplanade Cross-road, Crawford Market.

They have also secured the services of MADAM DAY, the celebrated French Dressmaker, who will be at the Fort Branch.

Orders from outstation can now be executed with promptitude and despatch.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT ;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA :—EAST STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE.
(NORMANDIN, MAIGNEN & CO.)

"SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant sparkling wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Quarts, Rs. 30 per dozen.

SOLE AGENTS : KEMP AND Co., Limited.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our GENERAL CATALOGUE are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 160 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.
Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Dozen Rs. 2-8. Two dozen and case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
RUST PREVENTATIVE,
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re 1, per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian.*

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small.

Form sample. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP which has existed between us for many years past under the style of BHICOO SAZBA AND COMPANY, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from 1st October, 1883. All assets and liabilities due to, and by, the firm will be recovered and paid by us.

MR. BALCRUSTNA SAZBA will alone continue to carry on the business as heretofore under the name of BALCRUSTNA SAZBA AND COMPANY.

NARAYEN SAZBA.
BALCRUSTNA SAZBA.

Bombay, 8th November, 1883.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of the above Company, advertised for the 9th instant, will NOT be held, but in place thereof the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the said Company will be held at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, at 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1883, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1883.

2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Toolseydas Vurjdas, deceased.

4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

5. To consider and pass a Resolution regarding an application made by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a contribution towards the maintenance of the proposed Hospital for Animals.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 3, 1883.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED PER S. S. KHANDALLA.

TWO new fashionable English-built light canoe-shaped LANDAUS with patent hood.

An English-built BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in good order, the property of a gentleman. Price Rupees 800.

TO LET, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st December next, a good comfortable BUNGALOW, with an upper storeyed bedroom. For rent and other particulars, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolukh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

SCIENCE & RELIGION
Or the Relations of Modern Science with the Christian Churches.

A Lecture by
GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Any profit in the sale will be handed over to the funds of the European General Hospital.

Price As. 8 ; postage, half-anna.

THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to received at his Office, Ajmere, up to noon on 1st December, 1883, Tenders for the loading and unloading of Stores at the various Depots on the line for a period of twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract may be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1, on application to the following :—

Chief Storekeeper—Ajmere.
Sub-Storekeeper—Khandwa, Sabarmati and Agra Cantonment.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.

Ajmere, 5th November, 1883.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) Two Thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C.E., Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Copies of form of tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

9, Hornby Row, Bombay, 7th November, 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
39, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA,
The Absurdly Ridiculous Anglo-Parsee Opera,
MELITA,
OR
THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.

See future Bills and Advertisements. Seat may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where the plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

WANTED, a CASHIER for the Ahmednagur Division P. W. D. Applications to be sent to the undersigned with copies of testimonials, &c., before 20th November, 1883. A good knowledge of English and accounts is indispensable. Pay Rs. 50 per month, with annas 8 per day horse-allowance as per P. W. Code. Cash Security of Rs. 1,000 to be furnished by the person appointed.

J. C. POTTINGER, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, A.D.
Ahmednuggur, Ex. Engr.'s Office, 8th November, 1883.

THE fine new s.s. ANGERS, 3,200 tons register, Captain PINKHAM, will sail for LONDON direct on or about the 28th instant. She has splendid accommodation for a number of first-class passengers.
Passage money..... Rs. 300.
Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

A REWARD of Rs. 300 will be paid to anyone giving information to the undersigned that will lead to the conviction of persons found tampering with this Company's Wires or Electrical Apparatus.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Telephone Company, Limited.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
FRENCH RENTE 5 PER CENT.
NOTICE.

HOLDERS of CERTIFICATES of French Rente 5 per cent. are hereby informed that the above LOAN has been REDUCED by a National decree to 4½ per cent. The Coupons due on and after 16th November, 1883, will only be paid from the new certificates which can be obtained by remitting the old ones to Paris.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1884-85 as under :—

SUPPLIES.

1 Road Metal.
2 Sandstone and sea-sand.
3 Bullocks carts and Bullock pairs on hire,
4 Petty stores.
5 Hardware.
6 Coal and Coke, &c.
7 Timber of all sorts.
8 Disinfectants.
9 Stationery.
10 Hay, green grass, rice, straw, gram, bran, coreed and matra for Municipal bullocks, horses and heifers.
11 Hay and rice straw for horned cattle, sheep and goats at the Bandora slaughter houses.

WORKS.

1 Annual repairs to Municipal buildings.
2 Printing work.
3 Lighting kerosine oil lamps.
4 Road watering by Bhisties.
5 Winding and repairing public clocks.

Printed forms of tenders, conditions of contracts, forms of Printing Work, &c. &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of tender at the office of the undersigned.

The usual deposit should be paid separately into the Controller's Office at the time of lodging tenders.

Successful tenderers shall have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts and half the expenses of advertising and printing the contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right of settling such of the rates of the petty stores, hardware and annual repairs in successful tenders as may appear to be in excess of the ruling market price.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th November, 1883.

THE NAPIER FOUNDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL RS. 1,50,000,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE),
IN 1,500 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

Rs. 10 payable on allotment; Rs. 15 payable on allotment; and further calls when required by the Directors.

DIRECTORS :
TOM DREWET, Esq., Consulting Engineer.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, Esq., Merchant.
HORMUSJEE NASSERWANJEE VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor.
MERWANJEE COWASJEE MOTISHAW, Esq., Merchant.
EDULJEE SHAPURJEE, Esq., Ex-officio.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS :
MESSRS. EDULJEE SHAPURJEE & COMPANY.
BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. BAMANJEE & HORMASJI.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the present Iron Works known as the Napier Foundry.

The business of the works has considerably increased since its establishment, and the premises are such as will admit of a large development of manufacture of iron and other works.

The success which has hitherto attended the operations of the foundry, and the large connection it already has, afford ample security for a large increase of business, when it can be developed by the capital at the command of a Company rather than by the resources of a private person.

The distinctive feature of the Company is to import for sale and for constituents machinery and materials of every description, the opening of a metal mart in connection with the Foundry, and the manufacture of toothed wheels and all kinds of machinery and every description of structural and ornamental iron work, and such other articles of Iron as are at present generally ordered from England by the Agents of Mills and Factories. The present owner agrees to hand over to the Company the entire Foundry or Iron Works, machinery, plant, fixtures, &c., according to the valuation thereof made by Messrs. Dobbie and Hammett, independent valuers, and the Lease of the premises in Bombay.

The turnover for last year was of about one lac of rupees, and there is every reason to believe that with the fresh capital that will be brought into the business there will be a marked increase in the coming year.

The charges in connection with the formation of the Company will be light, as no promotion money will be paid.

The following agreements will be entered into :—

1. A contract with Eduljee Shapoorjee, Esq., to sell to the Company the said Foundry or Iron Works, machinery, plant, fixtures and buildings, furniture, &c.

2. An agreement whereby the Company agree to employ the person or persons who now constitute or who may hereafter constitute the Firm of Eduljee Shapoorjee and Company as Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company at a remuneration of ten per cent. on the net profits of the Company.

Applications for shares should be made in the accompanying form and forwarded to the National Bank of India, together with the amount payable on the application for shares. If no allotment is made, the Deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, and at the National Bank of India.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

Bombay, 8th November, 1883.

J. NEUBERG,
3, Meadow-street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 23, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom or dining room chair extant : light, strong, and comfortable ; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price list on application.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermatically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete ; No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw, Rs. 25 each.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of the CHOICEST BRANDS, in boxes of 25, 50, and 100 each.

CIGARETTES, manufactured daily fresh and fresh, mild, medium, and full flavored.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB HAND AND BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Teufels	Suppé.
OVERTURE....	Girofle Girofla.....	Lecocq.
VALSE	Arabesken	Stasny.
FANTASIE	La Charmeuse.....	Zahner.
ROMANZE.....	Lucrezia Borgia.....	Solo Viola Donizetti.
POLKA.....	Caprice Solo Octavina.....	Kleiser.

PARTIE II.

POTPOURRI...	Tone	Petrella.
VALSE.....	Träume der Vergangenheit.	Faust.
OVERTURE....	Italienerin in Algier.....	Rossini.
GALOP	Ohne Sorgen.....	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., Limited.
TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS AND GUNNIES.

TENDERS are invited for supplying HOOPS and GUNNIES to the above Company for the ensuing season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 23, Apollo-street, Fort, up to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

HARVEY & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents,
THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY CO., Ld.
23, Apollo-street, 10th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain EARTHWORKS of the NIRA CANAL in the Baramati, Sansur Sub-division.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the Assistant Engineer for Irrigation, Baramati, but any other information regarding the contract and blank forms of tenders may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, at Virwadi, near Shirval.

Tenders will be received in duly sealed packets up to the 26th November, 1883, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, at Virwadi, near Shirval.

Acceptance of the tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. C.
Virwadi, near Shirval, 9th November, 1883.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs. a.
About Ourselves ; by Mrs. H. Wood	1 0
Adrienne ; by Rita	0 10
Afghan Knife, by R.A. Sterndale.....	1 4
Alda's Leap and other Stories, by Mrs. Green..	0 10
At Fault, by Lawley Smith	1 4
Babe I' the Mill and Zanina, the Flower Girl of Florence, by Mrs. Green.....	0 10
Birthday Flowers : their Language and Legends, by W. J. Gordon	3 12
Crusoes of Guiana, by L. Boussenard	4 12
Dusty Diamonds, by R. M. Ballantyne	3 4
Expansion of England : two Courses of Lectures, by J. R. Seeley.....	3 0
Eye and its Functions, by H. Campbell.....	0 8
Glde on Fleyce, by H. W. Lucy	2 4
Heroes of Literature, by J. Dennis	0 8
Home and School, by M. Bramston	1 8
Kathleen, by A. Giberne	3 4
Lia, by E. Stuart	1 8
Like Ships Upon the Sea, by F. E. Trollope ...	0 8
Loves of the Harem, by G. W. M. Reynolds ...	0 6
Miss July	2 0
Mother's Queer Things, by Anna Warner	1 8
New Law of Bankruptcy, 1883 ; by A. B. Bence Jones	1 0
Optics without Methematics ; by T. W. Webb	1 0
Over the Pyrenees on a Bicycle ; by A. M. Bolton	0 10
Paths in the Great Waters ; by E. N. Hoare...	2 0
Pirates' Creek ; by S. W. Sadler	2 0
Quarterly Army List (Bombay)	2 0
Do. do. do. (Madras)	4 0
Raphael's Almanac for 1884	0 8
Review of Hume and Huxley on Miracles ; by Sir E. Beckett	0 6
Seamstress ; by G. W. M. Reynolds	0 6
Self-Efforts ; by J. Johnson.....	2 4
Shandon Bells ; by W. Black.....	3 12
Stephen, M. D.	2 4
Story for the School-room	1 4
Two Old Maids ; by A. Lyster.....	2 0
W. Little Ones ; by L. H. Opaque.	1 4
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1884	0 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.	
Cherchez La Femme ; by A. Matthay	2 0
Envers et Centre Tout ; by A. Gerard.....	2 0
La Chambaudière ; by Jacques D'Albray	2 4
L' Agent Provocateur ; by T. Revillon.....	2 0
Merindol ; by E. Du Boisgobey	2 0
Palmne ; by J. Lamber	2 4
Une Cantatrice ; by C. Gibrac.....	2 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
THE SECOND NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM"
OF
CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

CONTENTS :

1. "Food and Feeding," with special reference to Dietary in Tropical Climates, by E. A. Birch, M.D., and E. G. Russell, M.D.
2. Notices of Books.
3. Cream of the Quarterlies.

CREAM OF THE MONTHLY REVIEWS :

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2. Contemporary Review.
3. National Review.
4. Fortnightly Review.
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THE MONTH.

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Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....MESSRS. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER....MR. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..HERR J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1883.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MISS
EMMA MARKHAM,
On which occasion the Performance will begin at 9 precisely with
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.

Lydia.....Miss Emily Blain.
Horace.....Mr. Geo. Crofton.

To be followed by the Burlesque
AMY ROBSART.

CHARACTERS.

Queen Elizabeth.. .. .. ..Mr. J. Devon.
Earl of Leicester.. .. .. ..Miss Emma Markham.
Amy Robsart .. ..Miss Emily Blain.
Sir Walter Raleigh .. .. ..Miss Churchill.
Tresillian .. ..Mrs. Norville.
Duke of Sussex .. ..Miss Sutton.
Varney .. ..Mr. Michael Comerford
Wayland Smith.. .. .. ..Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Miko Lambourne. .. .. ..Mr. H. J. Brooke.

SCENE I.
CHAMBER AT CUMNOR PLACE.
SCENE II.
YE ROAD TO LONDON.
SCENE III.
GREENWICH PALACE.
SCENE IV.
YE ROAD TO KENILWORTH.
SCENE V.
KENILWORTH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to Hold 8..... Rs. 32. | Pit Stalls..... Rs. 2.
Do. 4..... „ 16. | Pit..... „ 1.
Orchestra Stalls..... „ 4. | Back Seats..... As. 8.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

FUN, WIT, AND WISDOM,
NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN THE KINGDOM.
THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS
With a splendid collection of Horses, trained Dogs and marvellously organized
MONKEY CAVALRY BATTALION,
IN FULL UNIFORM.
Will shortly appear for the First time in Bombay.
LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the MOHURUM HOLIDAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Adjourned Special GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the consideration of the recommendations of the Committees appointed to report on the subject of Local Self-government and of the Municipal Acts.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation ;
and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 10th Nov., 1883.

THE CROSSLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY,

BY the kind permission of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ld., have been enabled to connect temporarily the two establishments of that Company, with the new CROSSLEY TELEPHONE. An operator will be in attendance at each end to exhibit the apparatus to visitors, inspection and comparison are respectfully invited.

Further announcements with regard the Crossley Bombay Telephone Exchange will be made in a day or two.

E. W. PEARSON,
Esplanade Hotel. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now unhesitatingly acknowledged to be the best extant. No precise recommendation or arguments required. Every Machine speaks for itself. For cash or on hire. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Chief Office in India, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PRATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Feroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

IF you want good and cheap Overland Trunk, Portmanteaux, Rugs, Razais, pillows, and all traveller's requisites, go to Y. A. DACRA & Co.

WANTED, a PARTNER in good lucrative business. Apply to M., care of this paper.

TWO SHOPS or SHOW-ROOMS to be let, next to PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street. For rent, &c., apply to J. PEARSE.

BOMBAY BICYCLE CLUB.—Any gentleman wishing to JOIN, please communicate with H. DAVIES, Hony. Secy., Treacher & Co., Ld., Byculla.

FOR SALE, at Collett's Coach Factory, Girgaum, a second hand English Buggy, by Kesterton, in good order, with spare axle and wheels, price Rs. 600.

HOT PATTIES, Ice-creams, Tea, Coffee, Biscuits of sorts, Pastry, Cakes, Iced Drinks, &c., &c., at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane, Fort.

WANTED a LICENTIATE of MEDICINE and SURGERY for up-country. Salary Rs. 100. Apply to Dr. TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN.

ON VIEW, the late Mr. W. Cope's valuable household furniture, English-built Dogcart, &c., to be sold tomorrow, TUESDAY, at Elphinstone-circle, Fort, above Messrs. G. Groom & Co.'s offices.

MISS EVANS, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' monthly nurse, and Diplomaed Sick nurse, having returned from up-country, is now open to engagements. MISS EVANS, Fora-road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a Dyke's easy running canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, in excellent order, with a pair of bay Australians, cost but serviceable. Apply to Major SPARKS, Bombay.

NOVELTIES in Union Inkstands, Table Memo. and Paper Weights, Horse Shoe Racks, Revolving Pencils Inkstands and new Stationery, &c., &c.—BARTON & Co., Ld.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, a kneller Hallman preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing testimonials to the Band President, 25th Bo. Light Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £870,000 per annum.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6 ; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILS & Co., Ld.

A GERMAN MAID seeks employment in a family ; is a competent needle woman, can nurse children and is able to cook. L. K. 100, *Bombay Gazette*.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-str.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

WANTED an engagement by an experienced Band Master. Unexceptional testimonials can be produced. Apply to F., care of Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Bombay

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BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
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INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

WESTWARD HO !—A Married couple will take charge of a few boys, both Colleges within walking distance. Reference given and required. Address "MEDICUS," Clover Bank, Northam, Devon.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian, Jeypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co

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FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 5 As. per lb., cash. TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSTORES, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-st. pet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR. .....JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER ..... T. W. HUBBARD.

Entire Change of Programme.
Fifth Week and Last Nights of the
Incomparable and Only
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
LURLINE,
THE WONDROUS PHENOMENON OF THE XIXTH CENTURY.

Lurline's Marvellous performance during the past four weeks have been witnessed by thousands of the Elite and Theatre-going public of Bombay, who with one accord pronounce her, without exception, as

THE GREATEST WONDER THAT HAS EVER APPEARED IN THIS LAND OF WONDERS.

LAST NIGHTS OF
LURLINE'S.....Apple Eating Act.
LURLINE'S.....Milk bottle feat.
LURLINE'S.....WONDROUS LONG DIVE,
(Sometimes lasting for 3 minutes, 40 seconds.)
LURLINE'S.....Hoop trick.
LURLINE'S.....Comical fan performance.
LURLINE'S.....Slate-writing
LURLINE'S.....Enjoyable Smoking feat.
AND LURLINE'S MARVELLOUS
CHAIR ACT.

Pronounced by the Press and the Public as one of the most graceful and artistic performances ever witnessed.

FIFTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS
of the Charming Lady Illusionist,
MADAME EMMELINE
NICOLO,
The accomplished and Talented Prestidigitateur,
Who will To-night appear in an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART I.
BEING DEVOTED TO NEW TRICKS AND EXPERIMENTS.
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MADAME NICOLO
WILL INTRODUCE HER FAMOUS
GREAT SPIRIT MEDIUM;
OR, LIGHT SRANCE.

Madame Nicolo's medium will be confined in a plainly constructed screen, subject to the inspection and scrutiny of a committee of intelligent persons from the spectators, and after be ng thoroughly secured in a most complicated manner by having his hands fastened to iron ring-bolts attached to an ordinary blank ceiling, on two chairs, and the ends of the rope sealed.

The most incomprehensible manifestations will be produced ; Musical Instruments will be played upon ; Hands and arms of various sizes will appear and disappear in full view of the audience ; together with many more unaccountable and astounding Phenomena, which through ignorance and superstitions have attributed to SPIRITUALISM AND WITCHCRAFT.

MADAME NICOLO
Will also, for the first time out of London, introduce her special
MAGIC COLLAR,
Received from England per last mail from
MASKELYNE & COOK,
Of the Egyptian Hall, London, who have presented this lady with their newest and most successful novelty.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3.
Admission through specially constructed and reserved Entrance at side of Theatre, available for Front Seats only.
Second Seats..... Re. 1.
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Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Doors will open at 8-45 ; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £200,000.
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.

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Forbes-street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

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AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.
This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of
Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters ; Black Walnut Ornaments ; Heel Plates and Toe irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.
This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable ; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.
Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.
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Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.
Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or fulfilling as music. The STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 460.

Five Octaves ; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brillante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Bass-Bass, four notes of pedals, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft., Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely : Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 300.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 225 ; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 300 ; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves ; suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two F ot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.
These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell : in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.
French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

I. O. G. T. Union Lodge, old High Court, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Columbian (s), from Jeddah ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur. Yesterday :—Croma (s), from Newcastle : Mount Lebanon (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—H. M. S. Euphrates, for England ; Sumatra (s), China, &c. ; Pachamba (s), Kurrachee, &c. ; Brenda (s), Hull ; Britannia (s), Coconada ; Wm. Symington (s), Hull ; and Scindia (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Overture.....	Siege of Corinth.....	Rossini.	
Finale, 3rd Act ...	Ricciesto	Verdi.	
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.	
Selection.....	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti.	
Valse.....	Gift of Love.....	Meissler.	
Galop	Ins Centrum.....	Stasny.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of October, 1883. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

Rs. 100 prizes.
1 an. 171630
¼ an. 044002
Rs. 10 prizes.

2 ans.	1¼ ans.	1 an.	¼ an.
011634	021401	280005	006790
012156	044525	318323	007949
012809	049546	376110	
019828	033437	483695	
		521801	

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sumatra left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, direct per extra s. s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 12 noon.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Miss Emma Markham will take her benefit to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, when "A Husband in Clover" and the burlesque "Amy Robsart" will be produced, Miss Markham in the latter piece taking the part of the Earl of Leicester.

FOUND.—A Brahmin named Gunesh Luximon handed over on Fri

unbroken; yet some unhappy genius has placed on the entrance side from Chowringhee four of about as ugly, old-fashioned, and miserable show cases as we fancy could be picked up in the lumber-room of the Museum or the Economic Museum. These are arranged so as to effectually destroy the effect of the transept so hide the fountain, and to produce in a stream of people coming and going, the very largest amount of jostling, confusion and inconvenience. A glance at these abominable cases shows that they are intended for some wall space, so that whoever put them out in the open deserves, to say the least of it, hard words. They are not only in the wrong place, but they are the wrong matter also. This comes from not appointing a Space Committee with absolute power.

We are glad the Lieutenant-Governor is returning to Calcutta, for we hope he will see his way to saving the Exhibition from the mistakes into which it is drifting. Considering the public money that has been spent upon the Exhibition, the public have a right to expect that it shall be an Exhibition, and not a *rare* show.—*Indian Daily News.*

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMER AND FLAT BY FIRE.

At 9 a. m., on the 6th instant, there was a cry of "fire" on the steamer Cashmere, and in less than ten minutes both steamer and flat were in flames. The work of destruction proceeded so rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of Captain Watson and the officers, that in a little more than one hour both vessels were enveloped in flames, and there was very little hope of saving anything. Captain Watson, Campbell and Henderson, stuck to the [illegible] were assisted in their efforts by Captain Mr. Motley of the Punjab. The [illegible] the flat, Mr. Wells, stuck to the [illegible] ashore by the heat and flames. The [illegible] engineers worked the pumps under circumstances. While the terrific fire on [illegible] cut off all communication between [illegible] the shore, it was seen that four [illegible] Captain Watson and Messrs. Campbell, and Motley, were on board the [illegible] driven back step by step by the [illegible], which were frightful, until, they [illegible] to the extreme after part of the [illegible] unable to bear the heat any longer. [illegible] took to a boat that was moored alongside, [illegible] as it was half full of water immediately [illegible] got into it, it sank with all hands. In the [illegible] meantime Dr. Richards, seeing the dangerous position of the men on board the steamer, put off with Captain Elder, Mr. Francis of the E. B. N., and two kalashees, in the flat's jolly boat, into which they got with some difficulty. The current was so strong, the boat so unwieldy and the heat so intense, that to row up to the steamer was a matter of great difficulty. The position must have been all the more painful as they were making so little progress, and the men on the steamer were evidently finding it impossible to remain much longer on the vessel. The boat, however, arrived just in time to rescue the four men. Their escape is all the more providential; seeing that two of the four were utterly unable to swim. The officers behaved splendidly, but the crew, with after honorable exceptions, (five or six men only remained by the Captain and officers) deserted with their boxes. Hundred of strong able coolies were looking on, but not one attempted to render assistance. Mrs. Watson and six children, and Mrs. Wells and children, were put on shore as soon as possible, but neither Captain Watson nor Mr. Wells has saved a single article of his property. The distress of these poor women and children was most heartrending to witness. The flat sunk at 2-30 p.m., and the steamer is a perfect wreck. It is somewhat strange that no assistance was rendered by either of the railway steamers or the India General Steam Navigation Co's. vessel Madras, notwithstanding that the catastrophe occurred within six hundred yards of those vessels. Fortunately no lives were lost.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR IMPEDED.—A telegram from Cotacammond, Nov. 6, to the *Madras Mail* states:—"The weather is continuing wet. There has been a row about His Excellency the Governor's journey, which was impeded by carts all the way down to the terminus. The local authorities were ignorant of his Excellency's intention to start.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Madras has just had an acquisition in the shape of two Cooper's Hill Engineers who rejoice in the poetical names of Somers-Eve and Ashpitel. We have had no poetical Engineer since the days of Sir Arthur Cotton, who toiled considerably in his day, and spun very long yarns on irrigation and other public works. A man might just as well be christened, say, a Winter Knight as a Somers-Eve; but we will not carp at the poetical names should the possessors of them prove to be good Engineers.—*Madras Mail.*

A SOCIAL ACQUISITION.—Captain Philip James Hankin, R.N., the genial Private Secretary of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in a previous history, arrived in Madras by the steamer Dacca, and is the guest of Dr. Laing at the Adyar. If Captain Hankin can only dance a naval hornpipe or polka as he did five years ago, he will be a welcome addition to the "small and earlies" as well as to the "large and lates" that are to enliven Madras society during the present cold season.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "WATERLOO HOUSE YOUNG MAN."—The "Waterloo House young man" is apt to carry his common-places too far at times. A lady entered a shop in Regent-street to select a Jersey jacket for an Anglo-Indian friend. She mentioned that a thin one was required to suit the climate of the tropics, and gave the required measurements. "The lady," she observed, "is inclined to be—plump." "Like the patridge I ha, ha," laughed the youth. The lady froze at once, but the youth's ardor was not to be cooled. "Thirty-five round the chest—ahem. Fine proportions. . . waist . . twenty-five . . . Impossible. . . . im . . . possible. Look at me," displaying a disphanous waist." "Be good enough to select me a jersey and allow me to go," said the lady angrily. "With pleasure, madam. But may you tell me with any certainly whether the heat in India causes expansion?" We may mention another varacious story that comes from the Stores in the Haymarket. A lady went there to order an Indian outfit for her husband. Included in the outfit were some—ahem—pyjamas. The lady having gone to the Stores to inspect the outfit when it was ready, the "Waterloo House young man" held up a pair of the garments—pyjamas *coram publico*, and remarked: "The climate, Madam, must be very hot where gentlemen can appear in public in such trousers as these."—*Madras Mail.*

THE SALVATIONISTS AS HEALERS.—A friend at home sends us the following anecdote which has the merit of perfect truth:—"About six weeks ago Mrs. . . . , a seeker after religious novelties came to me and affirmed that she was going to a Salvationist meeting to be cured of a chronic cold. We endeavoured to dissuade her from so foolish a step, but she persevered, and we did not see her for some weeks. On meeting her again, I at once asked after her chronic cold and she told us her 'experiences.' After praying over Mrs. X.——, long and fervently for fifteen minutes, one of the 'Healers' retired and returned with a cup containing some oily mixture which he poured over the unfortunate victim's hair. More prayers were then uttered, and Mrs. X.——, was requested to pay ten and six-pence to the 'Healers' Fund. Needless to say that her cold remain as chronic as the famous complaint from which Mr. Peckseniff suffered so long and paciently."—*Madras Mail.*

PIPE CLAY MILK.—The following letter appears in the *Madras Mail*:—"Sir,—Referring to the correspondence that is now appearing on the above subject, will you kindly give me space for a few lines as to what occurred to the children of H. M.'s 43rd L. I. now Oxfordshire Regiment, in the year 1883, while stationed at Calcutta? In that year we lost 22 children in one month, symptoms of disease being choleraic on the whole 22, who were taken to the hospital and there died. My eldest child was also attacked and would have shared the same fate if I had not refused taking her to hospital and given her timely home remedies, viz., grated ginger and nutmeg. The milk that was supplied for my child was laid aside, and on the following morning while Doctor Grant was inspecting the Barracks and causing them to be disinfected, he came into my quarters and examined the milk that was placed on the table. He asked me where I purchased it. I said from the same person who supplied the married people. He at once took it to the hospital and tested and found it to contain *pipe clay and plantain*, the cause of the death of the above 22 children. The milkman was prosecuted and severely punished.

7th November. A. O. B."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A RELIC.—An interesting relic was exhibited to the faithful during the Dewali at Amritsar—the original *Janam Sakhi*, or life of Baba Nanak. The book seems to have been sent to England, somewhere about 1728, and was deposited in the library of the East India House by Henry Colebrooke. At the request of the Singh Sabha, Sir Charles Aitchison got the loan of the volume from the India Office. According to Trumpp, this manuscript belongs to the time of the fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Arjun (A.D. 1581-1606), or to that of his immediate successor. At any rate, it is the oldest life of Nanak in existence; and the Singh Sabha rightly regard it as of considerable importance. A committee of learned Sikhs are about to subject the volume to a critical examination, comparing it with later manuscripts; and will then decide on the advisability of having it reprinted.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RECEPTION PROGRAMME.

Bombay has at last, though somewhat late, sustained her reputation for welcoming scions of the royal house of Hanover as represented by the Majesty of our Sovereign Queen. It is satisfactory to see that over Rs. 10,000 have been already publicly subscribed for, and that the Corporation has unanimously supplemented its former grant by another donation of Rs. 5,000. The Executive Committee is all loyalty and energy. The spacious *maidan* is being well utilised for a popular holiday, thanks to the indefatigable Mr. Murzban. That plan which he has devised for shops and booths and bandstands and refreshments is admirable. And the *Bombay Gazette* Press has earned public thanks by presenting its subcribers with a copy each. Altogether we may now fairly look forward to the programme, as now resolved upon, being successfully carried out. It is sure to give general satisfaction. By the bye, it is to be hoped the courteous Sir James will yield to the popular voice touching the hour of landing. November evenings in Bombay are short. It is dark before 5-30 p. m. If the royal pair land at 5 p.m., they will not be able to leave the Dock till perhaps 5½ p. m. by which time the evening will wear a sufficiently dark aspect to preclude the loyal mass from having a glimpse of the *Prince* and Princess. It must be remembered that *it is the curiosity to see the faces of the son and daughter of the Queen* that excites enthusiasm. And inasmuch as the stay of the pair is brief, the people ought to be allowed a fair opportunity to have a "full view" of the Duke and the Duchess on the first day of their arrival. We respectfully suggest to our excellent Governor to change the hour of landing to 4 or 4½ p. m. *at the latest*. It is also to be hoped that the Royal carriages will be driven at a slow speed through the principal streets by which they will reach Government House.—*Indian Spectator.*

There can be no question of the propriety of the Municipal contribution, and although it would have been desirable to have managed this part of the business from the beginning in a more sober and business-like spirit, instead of voting unanimously half a lac in the first instance and then crying over the vote as a piece of unpardonable extravagance, it is satisfactory that the course ultimately adopted by our Municipality should be such as to commend itself to all right-thinking men. The public, too, seem to have contributed their quota in no grudging or niggardly spirit. The preliminaries of the necessary arrangements have been completed, the programme for the auspicious occasion has been fixed upon, and everything which private enterprise and government co-operation can do to ensure the success of the scheme seems to have been done. The first city in India has thus escaped the reproach which would have attached to it had it allowed the Duke and Duchess to pass through it without a suitable demonstration.—*Loke Mitra.*

AVAILABLE BUILDING SITES.

MALABAR and Cumballa hills, we are told, and no one doubts the fact, still offer large tracts of ground for building purposes, and so they will continue to do to the end of time unless owners will consent to part with a square yard of rocky land for less than the real value of a acre. Mr. Ormiston, the engineer, used to say that he would be able to house a million people on Malabar hill, but landlords will have to search far and wide before they find a million people able and willing to pay the enormous rents which they now demand for their houses. Even in patient and long-suffering Bombay a rebellion has set in against landlordism almost as determined though not so fierce as that organised by the Irish Land League. Again, however, slightful it may be to live on Malabar hill, that blessing can only be enjoyed by those who are able to keep carriages of their own—a very limited class. For al others it is forbidden ground.

In a smaller degree Girgaum and Chowpattee enjoy the same advantages and labour under the same disadvantages as our western suburban hills. But would it be advisable for Government to encourage the building of new houses there? We doubt it. The most that can be said of some portions of these bepraised quarters is that they are not overcrowded. From this evil they have enjoyed a certain amount of immunity, but they have barely escaped it, and the works projected by the Municipality to open up native town which is only a stone's throw from them. In sanitation and other respects they are rather backward. If they are indeed well enough, our remote shanties in the suburbs are not. Disease is also put forward in opposition to the Government proposal, but though close enough to the business centre of the town, very little space is available for new buildings, show-sites, unless they are to be interfered with. High rates rule there also, and there is a very filthy bazaar.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

House accommodation is a crying want in the city, and anything which the Government can reasonably do to provide such quarters where a better European and Native population may be properly housed, will be much appreciated. The last Census has clearly shown how densely is the population crowded in the limit of 32 square miles. And when we bear in mind that that population is prone to increase at the average rate of one per cent. per annum, the difficulty of accommodation is not easily overcome. It can only be solved in two ways:—(1) Either by utilising the outlying suburbs on the lines of our railways—places like Trombay on the G. I. P. R. side or Andheri on the B. B. and C. I. side; or (2) by utilising Backbay and Moodyay Reclamation grounds. Some progress has already been started to house the middle class European at Trombay, where there is ample space for any number of that population for some years to come. There may be either ferry or railway communication. The latter is preferable and practically feasible. The G. I. P. Railway has only to construct a branch line from Coorla. Residents at Trombay can then be brought down to Bombay in three-quarters of an hour. If the G. I. P. Railway can run six trains at intervals of half an hour from 7 to 10 in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening, Trombay may be made a very suitable suburban locality for Europeans. Andheri, however, is the next to the Bandora station we think it is only a question of few years to make it as lovely and healthy a spot as Bandora Hill. Andheri sands would become quites a favourite and fashionable place of resort as Juhu is at Esher. The principal difficulty in connection with this station is the insufficient supply of water. If that difficulty is met with, Andheri can be also utilised. . . . If the outlying suburbs can be sufficiently utilised, then we are not of opinion that the Backbay Reclamation may well be allowed to lie fallow for some years to come. No doubt, there is a great deal of sense in what Mr. M. C. Murchison said in the Government of Corporation meeting. In the absence of any eligible vacant spots in the city Backbay Reclamation must be utilised for the population that is in search for good air and healthy locality. . . . The posts now marked out for sale are to allotted as to reserve ample space between for free ventilation, no harm can be done. The distance of 40 feet between each building plot is sufficient. The vacant space will certainly act as healthy lungs to carry the sea breeze over the back portion of the town situated opposite the Backbay. And we have not the slightest fear of the nature Mr. Kabraji has conjured up in his imagination. Communication to Colaba is of the first importance. Comfort and luxury, or even beauty must be considered secondary. At the same time we are of opinion that the wattles and dab structures, which do duty for "bunglows" in Marine Lines, should be swept away. . . . If the space be *first* utilised. If bungalows or villas on the *terrace* plan are built, some relief may presently be found. Should pressure be felt even after the construction of such termed buildings Government may well utilise the Backbay Reclamation ground.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE VACANCY ON THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Speculation is very rife just now with reference to the succession of Sir Henry Norman, who has been appointed Governor of Jamaica. We congratulate the gallant General on his new appointment and trust that his administration may prove as beneficial to the ruled as that of some of his most distinguished predecessors. Sir Henry should do his best to rival the reputation which Metcalfe so honourably earned. Two names are prominently put forth, no doubt as feelers, for Sir Henry Norman's successor in the India Council. Of the two we should certainly prefer to see that of Sir Donald Stewart gazetted for the vacancy. It can bode no good to India if the individuality of a General Wilson is permitted free play in the Council. The Council must needs accept his opinion on all questions as that of an expert. The Secretary of State, unless he is a strong man and a stateaman of broad views like Lord Hartington, would succumb to that opinion. But it will be cruel to bind India by one small benefit that the country may derive from his experience and counsel, there may be a dozen disadvantages that may eventually tell heavily on the people. For that matter some distinguished military officer at home, of statesmanlike instincts, thoroughly free from the bias and prejudices of the military Indian bureaucracy, would be vastly preferable. That would be a distinct gain to India.—*Indian Spectator.*

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

It is reported that the Lingayat community of Dharwar has established an association with the object of raising funds to enable the youth of their community to compete at the said examination in London. The establishment of such a fund reflects the highest credit upon a community rich and foremost in trade only. We have no hope of Bombay in the way, but could people in different parts of the country found such endowments without making them sectional we may have a number of *yuckca* civilians of all classes, not as the proteges of government, but as of right and through the proper door. In view of the progress of the Jurisdiction bill, it is high time that our people should awaken themselves to their real prospects under the competition. Under the Lytton statute we can never hope to have a large number of native civilians; it is by fighting our way at the competition alone that we can advance our interests in this connection. Let premises found travelling scholarships, and we have no doubt these will be availed of by the youth of the country.—*Native Opinion.*

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The Education Commission Report will be found very agreeable and interesting reading compared with the sombre literature on the two most controversial questions of the day. It is entirely free from party rancour and party prejudice. That the Commissioners should differ on some points is natural. It is hardly to be expected in a Report on so wide a subject as education, and that too of the many heterogeneous provinces in which the Indian Empire is divided that anything like absolute unanimity of opinion can prevail. Still, it is satisfactory to observe that on the main points there is no divergence of opinion.—*Indian Spectator.*

PROTECTION OF SURAT.

It bespeaks volumes in praise of the Collector of Surat, whose name is now a household word in every town and village of the fertile Gujarat district, that he has not forgotten his old city where he passed so many years of his life for advancing the moral and material welfare of its educated and otherwise industrious citizens. That long letter bearing his signature which appeared in the papers some weeks ago, regarding the necessity of immediately taking on hand the protective works suggested therein, ought to be carefully attended to. Insouciance has overtaken the Surat Municipal Commissioners since Mr. Hope's retirement from the Collectorship. But it is time they put their shoulders to the wheel and finish the works pointed out by him, if the city is to be saved in future from the floods of the character that caused so much destitution and loss of property last monsoon. Let their watchword be "utility before beauty." Ornamentation can take care of itself provided the Collector-President and his colleagues in the Municipality bestir themselves in time for the protective works.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE *VS.* MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I., AND OTHERS.

(Continued from Saturdays *Bombay Gazette.*)

THE next important document bearing on the history of the tenure of these villages is the Conveyance dated the 22nd September, 1847, (Ex. No. 34) passed by the Honorable East India Company to Kursetjee Kawasjee in virtue of which the villages became without reservation the absolute private property of Cursetjee Kawasjee his heirs and assigns, subject only to a nominal payment of one rupee per annum and to certain other conditions specified therein. This Identure recites that these seven villages were granted to Kursetjee Kawasjee under a Kowl, that Kursetjee has expended on the said villages diverse sums of money amounting together to nearly two lakhs of rupees, and has constructed extensive salt works thereon which it is expected will contribute greatly to the Revenues of the State, and that he has applied to the East India Company in consideration of the sums of money laid out and of a further sum of Rs. 30,000 to be paid to the East India Company, to grant and release to him his heirs and assigns, the said villages, lands and hereditaments freed and absolutely discharged from the said Kowl and the rents or annual sums payable there under and from the terms and conditions therein contained, and that the said East India Company have agreed to do this subject to certain covenants being entered into by Kursetji Kawasji by the due performance on the part of the said East India Company have granted aliened and by these presents do grant alien and release to the said Kursetjee Kawasjee Banajee his executors, administrators and assigns all those seven villages situate lying and being within the island of Salsette respectively called or commonly known by the names of Majors, Goregaon, Pahadi, Poisar, Mogre, Woshivre and Bhandoli and all the article meadow-pasture and wood-land, hills, jungle, and waste ground lying and being within the boundaries of the said villages down to the present lowest mark of low water mark at spring tides. (Except as to the village of Pahadi the land held by Kursetjee and Jehangeer Ardeshir in such last mentioned village). Together with all and singular houses out-houses, edifices, buildings, tanks, frees, wells, barns, stables, coach houses, cottages, yards, gardens, mines, minerals, quarries, woods, underwood, coppices, jungles and the grounds and soils thereof mounds, ferries, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, water courses, liberties, privileges, rights, easements, profits, commons, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said villages, lands, and hereditaments belonging or in any wise appertaining or lying or being within the boundaries of the said villages or with the same or any of them respectively now or at any time hereto-fore demised, leased, held, used, occupied or enjoyed or accounted, reputed, deemed, taken or known as part parcel or number of them or any part of them, or appertenant thereunto, with their and every of their appertenances (except and reserving to the said company their successors and assigns and all other persons all rights of navigation and fishing and as at present exercised).

Pending the preparation of the above Deed a lengthy correspondence passed between Kursetji Kawasji, the Collector of Thana, the Government Solicitor and the Secretary to Government regarding the fixing the boundaries of the villages to which I shall have occasion to refer hereafter when I come to consider what the understanding of the Government was regarding what had been granted Kursetji. It appears from Ex. No. 317, Page 69 and from other documents in the case that the survey of these villages with the exception of Woshivre was carried out between the years 1860 and 1862 and the boundaries laid down by the officers of the Survey Department (vide maps Ex. 68, 94, 95). The next important document in the case is the award of Captain Waddington, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated the 22nd March 1864, (Ex. No. 40) and confirmed by Major Francis, Superintendent of Survey in his Memoranda dated respectively the 25th of April and 17th of May, 1864.

On the 10th of November 1865 Limji Manikjee filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge of Thana representing that the Superintendent of Survey had annexed 900 Acres of marsh land belonging to his village and lying to the west of them, to the Government Chalsa villages of Amboli and Vesave, and to notice that he had done so to him —plaintiff, on the 14th December 1864; that the Ist defendant the Collector of Thana had sold stones off the said marsh land and he therefore prayed that the Court would be pleased to award according to him and that defendant be ordered to pay Rs. 31,250 the value of 25,000 cart loads of stone removed. This suit was decided on the 30th of September 1867 by the Court which held that the plaintiff on the ground that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction as the law vested the Collector with the civil cognizance in the first instance of all dispute regarding boundaries and did not hold this to be a proper subject of dispute. (Exhibit No. 43). It is admitted by the defendant that from the date of Captain Waddington's award in A. D., 1864, until Colonel Francis' award in A. D. 1875, they were out of possession of the land in dispute. On the 21st September, 1871, some correspondence with the Collector of Thana was commenced by Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy who had become the purchaser of the land from Lamp Manikji, calling upon the Collector not to sell by auction the right to remove limestone from the salt marsh land of his proprietary village of Woshivre (Exhibit No. 230). Subsequently boundary disputes were put up by the Government officers (Exhibit No.163) and thereupon the Solicitors of the defendant addressed a letter to the Collector of Thana (Exhibit No. 238) dated the 30th August 1875, calling upon Government to restore the marsh land between the first creek to the east of Vesave and the lime which the Government had laid down as the boundary of the village of Woshivre, and holding Government responsible for any profits made out of the sale of limestone within those limits. To this letter the Collector replied on the 10th of November 1875, (Ex. No. 164) suggesting that a reference should be made to Colonel Francis the Superintendent. Communications to order and that the claim might be settled without recourse to legal proceedings.

The outcome of this suggestion was the award of Colonel Francis (Ex. No. 41) dated the 23rd of June, 1875. It runs as follows:—

"Boundary dispute between the villages of Amboli and Vessave belonging to Government and the village of Woshivre forming part of the estate of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

This dispute was formally settled in 1864, and the award confirmed on appeal. The proprietor of Woshivre being however dissatisfied with it brought the case before the Civil Court, and it appeared from the objection to the award taken by him that there were grounds for supposing that his interest had been injuriously affected by it.

1. Therefore agreed to re-open the case upon the understanding on the part of Mr. Byramjee that proceedings in Court would be stayed and that result of the re-investigation awaited.

2. In accordance with this agreement I personally inspected the disputed land on the 8th December last. Mr. Byramjee and his Karbhari and the village officers of Amboli being present on the occasion. The disputed ground as described in the original proceedings as part of a large salt marsh tract which is unculturable in its present state being flooded at spring tides. No satisfactory evidence as to the usufruct of the land by either party is obtainable and it appeared to me therefore that the settlement should be made in accordance with the natural features of the ground and the divisions of these salt marsh lands as obtaining in the surrounding villages.

3 On enquiry into these points, I find that all the salt marsh facing the cultivated lands of a village, has, as a general rule been included in the limits of that village, the boundary being run from the line of cultivation down to the large creek on the West and I accordingly adopted this plan in the present case, fixing the line indicated on the accompanying plan by the letter A. B. C. (see red line) as the boundary between the villages of Amboli and Woshivre.

4. In accordance with this decision about 224 Acres 23 Gunthas of the salt marsh land which had been included in the boundary of Amboli at the first settlement, and 487 Acres 39 Gunthas included under Vesave have been made over to Woshivre to which the land evidently belonged originally according to the general line of village boundary obtaining in this district.

5. I find also that in accordance with the boundary now fixed a portion of the marsh of 136 Acres and 33 Gunthas in extent has to be transferred from Vesave to Amboli, and 17 Acres 20 Gunthas from Woshivre to Amboli.

These transfers are duly noted in the statement appended and measures will be taken for having the survey papers of the villages concerned corrected accordingly.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Colonel.
Survey & Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

From the time of this award the defendant was put in possession of the disputed land, Masonry boundary marks were erected in accordance with the terms of the award and the defendant continued in peaceable enjoyment of the land in dispute until he received the noticed (Ex. No. 42) dated 14th October, 1881, signed by the Collector of Thana calling upon him to vacate certain Government lands upon which he had encroached and which he had unauthoriesedly occupied, and in default informing him that a suit for possession would be brought against him on the 20th October, 1882, the present suit was field.

Such is an outline of the history of this case and of the land in dispute and I proposed now to consider in detail the evidence bearing upon the issues which have been raised in the Suit.

It is alleged by the plaintiff in the 9th para of the plaint that Colonel Francis took upon himself to enquire into the allegation in the boundary of defendant's village and that he had no authority to pass any order transferring his land to the defendant or any transfer such land. It is contended by the defendants that the plaintiff is bound by the action of Colonel Francis that his award was not merely an opinion pronounced in his function as Survey Commissioner, but almost as an arbitrator to whose decision the dispute was submitted by both parties. Now it is clear on the face of the documents filed which relate to this point (Exhibits 238, 864, 165, 167 and 168) that the statement in the 9th para of the plaint that Colonel Francis took upon himself to make this enquiry is altogether erroneous and misleading. The reference to Colonel Francis was made directly on the recommendation of the Collector of Thana who must be considered as the Agent of Government in the matter. His letter (No. 164) to Mr. Byramjee alludes to a personal interview at which he expressed the desirability of ascertaining whether the question could not be settled by Mr. Byramjee's placing himself communication with Colonel Francis, the Survey Commissioner to which suggestion he understood Mr. Byramjee to assent and the enquiries with reference to a letter received by him from Mr. Byramjee's solicitor whether he has abandoned the course suggested by him. To this Mr. Byramjee replied (No. 165) that he had omitted to inform his solicitors that he had not abandoned the suggestion. This result was communicated to Colonel Francis in a letter from the Collector of Thana, (Ex. No. 166) dated 17th December 1873, and in reply Colonel Francis, (Ex. No. 167) writes that he has had an interview with Mr, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and that it was agreed that the land in dispute should be inspected by him with the view of effecting a settlement of the case, and that the matter was therefore deferred for a time by mutual consent pending the result of the inspection. From this time up to Dec. 1874 Mr. Byramjee made fruitless efforts to get Colonel Francis to inspect the ground (Vide Ex. Nos. 326-327-328-329—332-333) and finally the award of Colonel Francis was communicated to the Collector of Thana by the Survey Commissioner in his letter dated 24th June, 1875 (Ex. No, 169) Colonel Francis also wrote in respect to the Collector's enquiry whether the settlement had received the approval of Government that the dispute in question was settled by him under the provision of the Survey Act (Ex. No. 170.)

It will be convenient here to consider what the powers of officers of Survey were under the Bombay Survey Act (1 of 1865 By.) and what they were before that enactment came in force. In the letter addressed by Colonel Francis to Government on the 22nd January, 1866, asking for instructions as to the defence of the Suit which Limjee Manockji had preferred against himself and the Collector of Thana a copy of proceedings connected with the settlement of the dispute as to this land by Captain Waddington was forwarded and Colonel Francis observes:—It will be perceived that the case was enquired into by Major Waddington, when Assistant in the Thana Survey, and that his proceedings were confirmed by myself as Superintendent in accordance with former orders regarding the settlement of such disputes which enjoined that where the interests of an Inamdar or alienee are concerned the Assistants' settlements should be made subject to the Superintendent' confirmation, course which was duly observed in this case." (Ex. No. 264). A copy of the rule under which Captain Waddington and Major Francis believed themselves authorised to act has been recorded by the Plaintiff (Ex, No. 173) Rule 8 printed at page 10 of the Joint Report in this Volume which is termed the Settlement Rule. The powers adduced by the contending parties, runs thus: "The settlement of disputes between Governmentand alienated villages, where the parties will not consent to submit to arbitration. Commissioners of inquiry may be inadvisable from an apprehension of collusion) should be made by the Survey Officers, as in the preceding rule; but previous to the boundaries being laid down, their awards should be submitted by the Superintendent for confirmation with the plan already sanctioned by Government for the Survey of the Southern Maratha Country in Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter of 13th December 1844, No. 4475. The preceding rule referred to was in these terms: "Disputes of old standing, recorded in the village papers of which the local officer may fail to effect a settlement should be left over for adjudication by the Survey officers who, after a careful consideration of the evidence should decide upon the line of boundary, and have the marks laid down accordingly.

Now it has not been contended there was any Legislative Authority for these Rules. For on Plaintiff's own showing the Survey Act was Act No. 1 of 1865, Bombay. And section 3 of the Act gave binding effect to the award of 1864. On the other hand it was argued for the defendant that there is no provision to show that these Rules were sanctioned by Government, and that they gave Captain Waddington no authority whatever. One point however, is clear and has been determined by Judicial exposition, and that is that a decision on the proper position of a boundary does not affect the question of title. In the case of Pitamber Dhari *vs.* Sambhaji Row (VIII Bombay H. Court Reports page 185 A C J) it was remarked by West. J. "As the operations of the Revenue Survey spread over the Presidency, the officers of that Department disposed (perhaps at first without any strictly legal authority) of innumerable petty boundary dispute and the Rules under which they proceeded received definitive and Legislative sanction by Bombay Act 1 of 1865. By this Act the powers of the Survey officers are strictly limited to the time of the survey and assessment and to operations connected therewith. (Sections 8, 11 and 13) for such purposes he may settle a boundary if disputed, "according to the village records, or failing these according to occupation as ascertained from the village officers, the cultivators of adjoining lands, or other evidence." (Section 9 XIV Clause 2) An appeal (Section XIV clause 3) to the superior officer is allowed (Section 9) if made within six months, and the Superintendent of survey may alter the boundary marks at any time after the construction of the Survey Clause 4). From that time forth he is *functus officio*, and even the charge of the boundary marks, as an executive duty, devolves (Section 46) on the Collector * * * The term "boundary dispute" has thus for the purposes of the Bombay Act 1 of 1865 assumed a much narrower sense than before. Its settlement could no longer dispose of a question of possession, but was rather made dependent on the adjudication of "Title." The duties of Survey officers in regard to the fixing of boundaries are thus clearly defined under Act No. 1 of 1865 and no authority has been cited to show they were vested with power, to dispose of questions of title before the passing of the Act. Assuming, however, that they possessed this *quasi-judicial* authority and that the award of Captain Waddington confirmed by Major Francis was binding it was surely open to Colonel Francis to review his own decision, and it is not competent to the Plaintiff at this stage to repudiate his authority to do so except under circumstances which are not here alleged. By his acceptance of the matter of Captain Waddington's award Colonel Francis had certainly given the Defendant to understand that he was vested with authority to determine the matter in dispute finally, and it was only when his rights were interfered with by two officers of Government, the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and he was unable to obtain restitution of them that he determined to seek the aid of the Civil Court. It would be to avoid this course that Colonel Francis reopened the question. It is admitted that he had no authority to do so under the provisions of the Survey Act, but he had at least much authority to decide the question in 1875 as he had in 1864. It is not competent to the Plaintiff to plead that his action in 1875 was *ultra vires* and that in 1864 it was not *ultra vires*. No reasons have been shown why the boundary line as laid down by the Survey in A. D. 1860 (Vide maps Exhibit Nos. 94-95) was removed in 1864, or whether and under what circumstances Captain Waddington had authority to remove it. In the absence of such evidence I must hold that the Defendants are not bound by the orders of Captain Waddington and Major Francis in 1864. Further I think that the awards of Colonel Francis made on the reference of the Collector who was the responsible officer of Government at the time must be held to be binding against the Plaintiff and that it is not possible for the Government to repudiate the acts of their own officer even though it be shown that he may have overstepped the limits of his legal authority. In the present case the Defendant has been in undisputed possession for eight years some of the persons whom he might have called as witness have died in the interval (Exhibit No. 321) and he is now in a much worse position than he would have been in 1873 to prove his title.

(To be continued.)

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(3).—Recommendations on Secondary Education.

1. That in the upper classes of high schools there be two divisions,—one leading to the Entrance examination of the Universities the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or or other non-literary pursuits.

2. That when the proposed bifurcation in secondary schools is carried out, the certificate of having passed by the final standard, or, if necessary, by lower standard, of either of the proposed alternative courses, be accepted as a sufficient general test of fitness for the public service.

3. That high and middle schools be united in the returns under the single term "secondary schools," and that the classification of students in secondary schools be provided for in a separate table, showing the stages of instruction, whether primary middle, upper of pupils in all schools of primary and secondary education.

4. That a small annual grant be made for the formation and maintenance of libraries in all high schools.

5. That the Grant-in-aid Code of each province include provision for giving help to school managers in the renewal; and, if necessary, the increase, of their furniture and apparatus of instruction after stated intervals.

6. That an examination in the principles and practice of teaching be instituted, success in which should hereafter be a condition of permanent employment as a teacher in any secondary schools, Government or aided.

7. That graduates wishing to attend a course of instruction in a normal school in the principles and practice of teaching be required to undergo a shorter course of training than others.

8. That the claims of efficient and successful teachers in aided schools be considered in making appointments to posts in the service of Government and that in cases duly certified by the Education Department the 25 years' rule be relaxed.

9. That the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the managers of schools receiving aid from Government, determine the scale of fees to be charged and the proportion of pupils to be exempted from payment therein.

10. That, in order to encourage the establishment of aided schools, the manager be not required to charge fees as high as those of a neighbouring Government school of the same class.

11. That scholarship holders, as such, be not exempted from payment of the ordinary fees.

12. That in all provinces the system of scholarships be so arranged that, as suggested in the Despatch of 1854, they may from connecting links between the different grades of institutions.

13. That scholarships payable from public funds, including educational endowments not attached to a particular, institution, be awarded after public competition, without restriction, except in special cases, students from any particular class of schools.

14. That scholarships gained in open competition be tenable under proper safeguards to ensure the progress of the scholarship-holder, at any approved institution for general or special instruction.

15. That the attention of the Government of Bombay be invited to the fact that, while the Despatch of 1854 provides for the creation of both free and stipendiary scholarships tenable in Government and private schools almost, exclusive stress is now laid in that presidency upon free studentships, and that stipendiary scholarships are confined to students of Government schools.

16. That the Government of Madras be invited to consider the necessity of revising the system of scholarships in secondary schools in that presidency, with a view to bringing it into harmony with the provisions of the Despatch of 1854.

17. That in the conduct of all departmental examinations, managers and teachers of the various non-Government schools be associated, as far as possible, with the officers of the department.

18. That in order to secure the efficiency of departmental examination, examiners, whether officials or non-officials, be remunerated from the fees levied from candidates, increased, when necessary, by a grant from Government.

19. That the importance of requiring inspecting officers to see that the teaching and discipline of every schools are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of pupils, be re-affirmed.

20. That continuous instruction in school without a break do not extend, as a rule, beyond three hours.

21. That in the Punjab the course in Persian of high schools do not extend beyond the standard of the Entrance examination.

22. That promotions from class to class be left entirely to the discretion of the school authorities.

23. That it be distinctly laid down that the relation of the State to secondary is different from its relation to primary education, in that the means of primary education may be provided without regard, to the existence of local co-operation, while it is ordinarily expedient to provide the means of secondary education only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming; and that therefore, in all ordinary cases secondary schools for instruction in English be hereafter established by the State preferably on the footing of the system of grants-in-aid.

(4).—Recommendation on Collegiate Education.

1. That the attention of the local Governments be invited to the recommendations made in the several provincial reports with regard to providing or extending the means of collegiate education in the provinces of Allahabad, at Ahmedabad in Bombay, at Bhagulpur in Bengal, and at Jabalpur in the Central Provinces; and also to the question of the establishment of an aided college at Delhi under native management.

2. That the amount of aid to each college be determined by the strength of the staff, the expenditure on its maintenance, the efficience of the institution, and the wants of the locality.

3. That provision be made for special grants to aided colleges, whenever necessary, for the supply and renewal of buildings, furniture, libraries, and other apparatus of instruction.

4. That in order to secure a due succession of competent officers in the Education Department, the period of necessary service qualifying for pension should be reduced, and that a graduated scale of pensions based on length of service, and obtainable without medical certificate, should be introduced.

5. That Indian graduates, especially those who have also graduated in European Universities, be more largely employed than they have hitherto been in the colleges maintained by Government.

6. That in order to encourage diversity of culture both on the literary and on the physical side, it is desirable, in all the larger colleges, Government and aided, to make provision for more than one of the alternative course, laid down by the Universities.

7. That the discretionary power of principals of colleges, to admit to certain courses of lectures in special cases students who have not passed the examinations required by the Universities be affirmed.

8. That an attempt be made to prepare a moral text-book, based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion, which may be taught in all Government and non-Government colleges.

9. That the principal or one of the professors in each Government and aided

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of Friday there is no change whatever in the values of the leading Securities. Money, however, is reported to be easier in Lombard-street, and three months' Indian bills are discountable at ⅞ ; and four months at ⅞ per cent. below the Bank of England's rate. Oriental Bank Shares £11 : Chartereds £22-10 ; Mercantiles £16-10 ; Hongkongs £57.

In the General Produce markets prices for Wheat and Seeds remain unchanged. Coffee, however, is dull, and Mid-Plantation Ceylon has declined to 78s. per cwt. Oils are also weak. Ceylon Cocoanut has fallen to £33-10 and Cochin to £34-10 per ton.

Metals are dull and the price of Copper Braziers in London has given way 10s. per ton, the closing quotation being £72 per ton.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is steady. The quotation of 9¼d. for 40s Mule Twist shows a reduction of ¼d., but there is no alteration in the prices of other goods. The shipments of Goods and Yarns to the East for the past month indicate a falling off for Calcutta and Bombay, while there is a slight increase for Madras when compared with the previous month.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed quiet both for Americans and Surats. Arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. There is no change in prices. Middling Uplands on the spot in New York remain at 10½ cents., but "futures" for the month of February have recovered 2 points, say 10·32 cents.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats freely offered : arrivals dull, sales 7,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. Middling Uplands is 1-16d. lower, say 5¼d. No alteration in the other spot prices. In New York also quotations are unchanged.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	267,000	260,000	223,000
" Exports to U. K.	39,000	32,000	52,000
" " to Continent	50,000	66,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,721,000	1,672,000	1,599,000
" Exports to U.K.	357,000	532,000	493,000
" to Cont.	411,000	348,000	256,000
" Stock in the ports	852,000	646,000	780,000
Saturday's receipts	34,000	39,000	29,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 9th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,390,000	2,180,000	2,310,000
" Surats	338,000	541,000	341,000
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	438,000	461,000	595,000
" London	43,000	77,000	43,000
American afloat	160,000	20,000	120,000
East Indian "	55,000	87,000	39,000
	696,000	645,000	707,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6d.	6 7-16d.
" Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.	3 15-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1d.	2 3-16d.	2d.

EXCHANGE is quiet without any quotable alteration in rates. The holiday feeling has begun, and the Banks will be shut on Monday for the Mohurrum festival. At the present time there are also holidays in Calcutta. Bar silver is steady at 50 13-16d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand ..... 1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ... 1s. 7¼d.
Do. three months' sight ..... 1s. 7 11-16d.
Credits, do. do. ... 1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs do. do. ...fcs. 2·08¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet but steady : 4 per cents Rs. 98½ ; 4½ per cents, Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have improved to Rs. 750. Very little doing in Press shares. In Mill companies a moderate business was done in Coorlas at Rs. 825 ; Empress at Rs. 877½ ; Framjee Petits at Rs. 950 ; Gordons at Rs. 760 ; Mazagons at Rs. 252½ ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,072½ ; People of Indias at Rs. 292½ ; Sholapores at Rs. 1,540 ; Southern Indias at Rs. 525 ; Victorias at Rs. 800 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 985. Kemp and Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 325.

COTTON.—Market quiet, with little or nothing doing either ready or for forward delivery. Prices nominally unchanged. The purchases for local account are of a trifling nature. We quote :—

	Per candy.
Oomrawuttoee	F.G. Rs. 175
Do.	Good " 161
Do.	F.G.F. " 163
Dhollera	F.G. " 175
Do.	Good " 167-169
Do.	F.G.F. " 163
Western	Good " 157
Do.	F.G.F. " 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. " 165
Compta	" 145
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good " 211-212 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttoee	Good " 182-183 Feb.-Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good " 149 Dec.
Do. do	F.G. " 156 "

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 5-11½ to Rs. 5-12 per cwt Some business in new seed for April-May delivery is reported at Rs. 5-6½ per cwt.

RAPESEED neglected. Prices unaltered, Guzerat Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt ; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8 ; Brown, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7.

WHEAT is strong and prices are hardening. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 31½ to Rs. 32 ; Yellow Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26 ; Laskari, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ ; and Cutha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are steady. For Liverpool *via* Canal, Wheat might still be booked at 20s., although some of the steam-ship owners are asking 21s. 3d. for weight and 22s. 6d. for measurement. Marseilles 22s. 6d. ; Trieste and Venice Rs. 12½.

PIECE-GOODS.—Our market is quiet in sympathy with the dull nature of advices received from Manchester.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain B. Partridge, sailed on the 10th instant for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Britannia, 1,988 tons, Captain B. Ferrier, sailed on the 10th instant for Coconada in ballast.

THE steamer Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Jeddah, (28th Oct.), with a general cargo and 1,049 pilgrims.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed on the 10th instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Major Burgess, and two deck passengers.

THE steamer William Symington, 1,322 tons, Captain A. Tyson, sailed on the 10th instant for Hull, with a general cargo and Mrs. and Miss Flower, as passengers.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain M. T. Moss, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff, (9th Oct.), brought a cargo of 2,460 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Oct. 28.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar, Nov. 9.
	Croma (s)	Care	Newcastle, Oct. 10.
	Mount Lebanon	Whitson	Liverpool, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	H.M.S. Euphrates	Carsdale	England.
	Sumatra (s)	Fairclough	China. &c.
	Pachamba (s)	Calder	Kurrachee, &c.
	Brenda (s)	Partridge	Hull.
	Britannia (s)	Ferrier	Coconada.
	W. Symington (s)	Tyson	Hull.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Surat, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer King Arthur, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bhownagar, to Bhownagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 12.

The Range at Colaba will be available for practice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, on Friday next, the 16th instant. Members wishing to shoot must give notice of their intention not later than 2 p. m., on the day of firing to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Serjeant V. Tobordo, D. Company, is appointed Orderly Room Serjeant from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.
B. V. R. C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Dawson, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Agra.
North, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on duty, from Kirkee.
Erskine, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Burgess, Major, R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Atkinson, Lieut., 1st Bombay N. I., on duty, to Mhow.
North, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on duty, to Kirkee.
Quicke, Surg., on duty, to Sattara.
Deane, Lieut., 4th Madras L. C., from leave, to Kamptee.
Erskine, Major, Poona Horse, from leave, to Sirur.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 5, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableswar, before 6 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, should be addressed to Government House, Parel, Bombay, till further orders.

G. H. B. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 9th Nov. 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will arrive in Bombay and land at the Apollo-bunder at 7 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

The Heads of Departments, and a Guard of Honour will attend.

With a view to the arrival of Their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT, it is requested that Gentlemen present in Bombay, intending to call on the Governor, will be so good as to write their names and addresses in His Excellency's book as soon after his arrival as possible. A book will be found at the Secretariat as well as at Government House, Parel.

Their Royal Highnesses' visiting-books will be at Government House ; and Ladies and Gentlemen invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses should write their names previous to the receptions.

By order,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 2nd November, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will HOLD a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1883, *at 4-30 p.m.*

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each : one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress : European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock-coat or Dress-coat, with white or coloured trowsers, and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The Levee will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Bombay, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Bella Vista, 27th October, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
DEATH.

LAKE—November 8, in London, Charles Lake, late Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—November 3, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain F. G. Alexander, Merwara Battalion, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

CLARKE—November 8, at Cawnpore, the wife of William Clarke, Deputy Collector, of a son.
DESOUZA—November 1, at Purneah, Mrs. A. DeSouza, of a son.
JAMES—November 4, at Hooghly, the wife of A. H. James, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
GARDINER—November 4, at Amritsar, the wife of J. W. Gardiner, B.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, of a daughter.
GLENNY—November 4, at Kurnool, the wife of W. H. Glenny, C.S., of a daughter.
GARDINER—November 4, at Amritsar, the wife of J. W. Gardiner, B.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROUGH—TEWSON—November 5, at Barrackpore, James Brough, Medical Officer, E. I. Railway, to Emma Hurd, eldest daughter of E. Tewson, Woodlands, Harrow, London.
LYDE—BERKELEY—November 6, at Morar, Captain Malcolm Lyde, 3rd Sikech Regiment, to Ethel Sackville, daughter of Colonel J. C. Berkeley Resident of Gwalior.
RAVENSHAW—LENNOCK—November 7, at Lucknow, Harold Alexander Ravenshaw, Adjutant, 28th P. L. I., to Lizzie Leigh, daughter of the late G. J. Lennock, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Lennock, of Broomrigg, Dumfriesshire.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN—November 4, at Monghyr, Mr. John Christian, of Bungaon Indigo Concern, Bhaugulpore district, aged 70 years.
COLVIN—November 3, at Saharunpore, Elliot Colvin, B.C.S., aged 47 years.
CROUCH—October 30, at Sil Sangar, Upper Assam, Augustus Charles Braithwaite, infant son of Charles Philip Crouch, Bengal Police, aged 20 days.
EMMETT—November 3, at Leah, Dera Ismail Khan district, Charles Alarlo Renwick, son of Alex. W. and Charlotte Emmett, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.
FRY—November 4, at Umballa, Barbara, daughter of William Fry, K.-B., R.H.A., aged 1 year and 4 months.
SPRY—November 3, at Feerozepore, Surgeon-Major H. W. Spry, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 20th P. N. I., aged 53 years.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

FAIR PLAY."—The writer is obviously entitled to choose whichever organ of publicity he may prefer. Besides his letter might not have been inserted in these columns.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1883.

THE Anglo-French effusion at the Lord Mayor's dinner will remind the British public of the famous "breaking out of peace" between France and England in the time of the Crimean War. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the assurance of M. Waddington that he comes to England on a mission of peace, and that the country which he represents desires to live in harmony with all the world, but, more especially, with England. Mr. Gladstone was equally emphatic in the expression of the good-will of England towards France. He even went so far as to assert that the little estrangement over the Madavascar business would cement the good understanding between the two countries as it gave France the opportunity of offering to England full reparation before it was asked. The language used on both sides was, perhaps, a little hyperbolical, but all Europe will instinctively feel that it expressed a very real sentiment. Both M. Waddington and Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly gave utterance to the conviction of both nations that war, or even an estrangement between France and England, would be the greatest of calamities, and must not be thought of. That is the real significance of the speeches. The presence of M. de Lesseps at the dinner has a direct bearing upon the question of the second Suez Canal. With his usual frankness he states that he is in England with a view to confer with English shipowners and merchants in order to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. He promises to make concessions and arrange everything on the most friendly footing. Whether his overtures will be met in the same spirit by those engaged in pushing the project of a rival Canal, remains to be seen. The best thing that could be done would be to stipulate that, in the control of the second Canal, the representatives of British interests should have a voice equal to that of the existing Suez Canal Company. If the concessions of which M. de Lesseps speaks will go so far as this, a satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at, and one source of misunderstanding and heart-burning between the two countries will be definitively removed.

THE full Report of the Education Commission which has been investigating every nook and cranny of a somewhat complicated subject will soon be in the hands of every one interested in the matter in a complete form, but it is not expected that any immediate action will be taken upon it for some time. The hands of the Government of India are too full of more pressing, if not more important, questions to permit the necessary time to be spared to arrive at final decisions on the very numerous recommendations submitted by the Commission. Perhaps this is not to be regretted. The Report will be published and circulated to the various administrations in India, whose educational work has been under review, and the fullest opportunity will be afforded for ascertaining how far the conclusions of the Commission coincide with the views of the educational authorities and experts in each province. Then, perhaps, in the course of a year or so, when the coast is clear of Ilbert Bills and Bengal Rent Bills, the Government of India will be in a position to consider comprehensively the whole subject and to prepare an Education Bill for the whole of India so far as such a thing is possible. Such a Bill would necessarily be confined to the enactment of a few broad principles, and it will then be the duty of the Provincial Governments, by legislation or otherwise, to give effect to such general principles and to elaborate them into definite systems in accordance with the special circumstances and peculiarities of each individual province. In this way it may be hoped that the laborious inquiries of a very able Commission, and the thorough sifting of the whole subject which the exhaustive Report now publishing will be sure to elicit, will be utilized to the fullest extent and a fresh departure taken in the policy of education which will carry matters on for another generation.

The chapter of the Report which most people will probably turn to first, is that in which the question of the relation of the Government Departments of Public Instruction to private agency is discussed, because it was round about that question that a considerable amount of heat was generated during the process of taking evidence by the Commission. The private agency which, as a matter of fact has chiefly concerned itself with education in India, is the agency of the various missionary bodies, and the issue between private agency and departmental agency thus became very much a question whether these bodies had received fair play at the hands of the various Directors of Public Instruction and Government Educational Inspectors. The composition of the chapter on this delicate subject was entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Miller, himself the principal of a highly successful missionary college in Madras, and it is the general opinion that Mr. Miller has acquitted himself in a somewhat difficult *rôle* with ability and success. The subject of the "external relations of the department to individuals and public bodies" is decidedly an intricate one, and parts of Mr. Miller's chapter are so technical that none but experts will care to peruse them. Still the general issue is sufficiently plain, and the public will turn with curiosity and interest to see if the complaints and charges of the missionary party against the system of Government higher education have been sustained. As regards this curiosity, we fear a certain amount of disappointment will be felt, for the Report gives no very definite decision on the issue we have mentioned. At a first glance the whole series of damaging criticisms directed against the Government schools and colleges appears to have completely broken down. The anticipations formed by the extreme members of the anti-departmental educationists that the system of Government education would be exploded and that it would be shown that the higher schools and colleges were nests of sedition and immorality and should be forthwith superseded by institutions of a purer and better type, are certainly doomed to disappointment, and by such extremists Mr. Miller will doubtless be regarded as having betrayed his cause. It is certain that such anticipations were rife and that they caused a real anxiety on the part of the leaders of native society as to the future of higher education. The Report will dissipate all such anxieties. The Commission is explicit and emphatic in its recommendation that each district should have at least one school of the highest class and each province at least one college of the highest class and that "it is more than doubtful whether either the zeal for culture or the power of combination is as yet sufficiently active to secure the maintenance in undiminished efficiency of college of that high type—such, for example, as those maintained by Government in the different presidency towns." The professoriate in such colleges, the Commission points out, is of a higher mental calibre than would be the case if they were under private management, and "it is obviously a gain to the whole empire that such men should give themselves to the intellectual culture of the most promising Indian students." Such declarations, of which there are many, will effectually dispel any idea that may have grown up that a policy of transfer of higher education to missionary bodies had been conceived as possible. The Commission, indeed, denies that such a transfer would be desirable even if it were possible, and some will hear with surprise that missionaries "neither expected nor desired that any power over education given up by the Department should pass into their hands." We fear that such a declaration may suggest the criticism that it 'protests too much.' The reason given for the opinion is, however, a cogent one. "In a country with such varied needs as India we should deprecate any measure which would throw excessive influence over higher education into the hands of any single agency, and particularly into the hands of an agency which, however benevolent and earnest, cannot on all points be in sympathy with the mass of the community."

Though this, however, may be the first impression on a perusal of Mr. Miller's chapter, a closer inspection will show that the Commission strongly recommends a substantial change on the part of the Government Education Department towards what are called "aided" schools and colleges. The witnesses examined by the Commission, though they have fallen ridiculously short of what was expected by some, do appear to have persuaded the Commission that some Directors and some Government Inspectors at any rate have been accustomed to regard aided institutions more or less in the light of intruders and have shown a certain kind of hostility towards them. The Commission emphatically recommends that this attitude shall cease, and that aided schools and colleges be frankly received and regarded as much a part of the great machinery of public instruction as the institutions maintained and worked solely by public funds. The Report points out with undeniable force that, whilst purely Governmental schools and colleges from the very nature of the case must be limited in number and can never by themselves be equal to the needs of a country like India, the sphere of "aided" education is unlimited ; and that it is consequently in this direction that any great expansion is mainly to be looked for. The Commission, therefore, recommends a more intimate recoguition of aided institutions as parts of the system and that the managers of such institutions be consulted on matters of general educational interest, and also that their students be admitted on equal terms to competition for certificates, scholarships and other public distinctions. This, however, is to be done with the minimum amount of interference with the curriculum and other internal arrangements of the institutions so recognized.

With more cordial and sympathetic relations between independent bodies and Governmental officers, it is anticipated that aided education would soon assume proportions widely different from anything that has been hitherto seen, at any rate in this part of India ; and the Commission does not close its eyes to the financial aspect of the matter which this anticipation involves. If private effort, aided and controlled by the State, is to be trusted to as the main agency in the future for providing higher education, then as such education spreads, the demand for aid will increase and it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the provision for grants-in-aid be kept abreast of the demands likely to be made on it. The Commission, therefore, closes this part of the subject with the very business-like recommendation—"that a periodically increasing provision be made in the educational budget of each province for the expansion of aided institutions." The Commission does not, however, hint where the money is to come from.

IT is a misfortune for Bombay that recent Governors have not shared the partiality felt by Mountstuart Elphinstone for Matheran. That energetic administrator saw clearly what an advantage to the denizens of this city would accrue from easy access to a sanitarium in their immediate vicinity, and he laboured with much zeal to make Matheran what it ought to become. Most of the rides and foot-paths which the place now possesses are due to his initiative. As every one knows the most trying part of the journey from Narel to the plateau is along the two miles of hot-road on the plain, before the ascent actually begins. Governor Elphinstone planted trees on either side of this piece of road and some of them are extant to this day. But, owing to the neglect with which they were treated after his departure, most of the trees died or were destroyed, and now the traveller is subjected to the direct rays of the sun which are very trying owing to the reflected heat. It would not be difficult to replant and maintain this avenue. To make it somebody's business to attend to it and keep the road-way in proper order, the strip of land between the hill and the railway station, for a distance of, say, 200 yards on either side of the road, should be annexed to Matheran, and placed under the charge of the Superintendent. That officer would find it to his interest to make most of the acquisition. Dr. Boustead is now engaged in making a pucka macadamised road through the bazaar, and he intends, we believe, to carry it all the way down to Nrel. To this there is no objection ; but it seems a pity not to improve the line of the existing road before making its surface pucka. It is the opinion of engineers that a trace could easily be made along which a light railway could run. If Dr. Boustead would signalize his period of office by marking out an improved route and carrying the road-way along it so far as funds would admit in each season, a great step in advance would be accomplished. The laying of sleepers and rails subsequently would be a matter of course. If Sir James Fergusson would go to Matheran for a season instead of to Mahableshwur, the whole face of the "island" would be transformed. What is wanted is an energetic impulse, and for that the presence of a man in authority appears to be necessary. The Superintendent could easily demonstrate to a Governor present in the flesh, the advisability of making improvements which His Excellency in Council can never be got to understand through the medium of written reports sent by post to Poona or Mahableshwar.

THE somewhat alarming news sent from Jacobabad to a Kurrachee paper relative to the Khan of Khelat and "his friends and relations" is quite unfounded. His Highness is not on bad terms with his surroundings, and there is no reason to fear a civil war, or even a scrimmage. The country is as peaceable just at present as any part of British India. The Khan is happy in his English alliance, which he finds so profitable and strengthening. His friends and relations, seeing him so prosperous, and so powerfully backed, have no idea that it would be to their interest to quarrel with him. And they remain his very good friends accordingly.

A CORRESPONDENT who is evidently not accustomed to express himself in print, is very indignant because we mercifully omitted a violent personality from a letter which he did us the honour to address to us. A contemporary finds space for what we would not print, and also for a declaration that we refused to print it from sheer dishonesty. We refer this correspondent for religious instruction on such subjects to the editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, who has also, sad to say, been profanely abused for consigning excited English to the waste-paper basket. "The *Bombay Guardian* exists," says this judicious adviser, and we may add without presumption that the *Bombay Gazette* likewise exists "for the expression of such opinions as we judge to be right and true and salutary, and we claim the right of excluding from it whatever we think not likely to promote the cause of God and the good of our readers, whether signed in full or not."

THE fund for carrying out the festivities in welcome of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught has already reached Rs. 13,000 and is rapidly increasing. Not only are ordinary subscriptions pouring in but, as will be seen from a letter in another place, mysterious "doubles" of distinguished citizens are appearing and paying in fifteen rupees a piece in names which do not belong to them. Whether the Rs. 15 in the case mentioned was paid in by a Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel or by the spirit of Hoot Koomi in the temporary guise of a Parsi, or whether it was paid in by some quaint creature willing to fine himself Rs. 15 for the pleasure of attempting to bring ridicule upon a wealthy rival, it is to be hoped for the sake of the subscription list that the practice will spread. There can be no question of the benefit to the fund and such a "weak invention of the enemy" could certainly do harm to no one.

THE VICEROY IN CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, Nov. 2.

THE Viceroy and party will arrive here on the 10th inst. from Pampur—only eight miles distant by land, but nearly double by water—in the Maharajah's State barges. Considerable preparations have been made for His Excellency's reception. He will reside at the Mandhi Mahal, a small palace on the left bank of the Jhelum, about half a mile from the city. It is approached by a handsome flight of stone steps, on the top of which has been erected a triumphal arch with Lord Ripon's motto "Qualis ab incepto" and below "Welcome." The palace has been almost refurnished. Eight bed-rooms have been prepared ; the chief bed-room is furnished with a handsome mahogany English-made bedstead, new glass kerosine lamps, and silver candle-sticks ; in the centre of the room hangs a beautiful green glass chandelier with a dozen candle lights ; the floor is covered with several Cashmere or Yarkand carpets. Similar carpets are used in the other bed-rooms, and in drawing and morning rooms. The verandahs are covered with crimson English-made cloth, on which are worked, in circles at equal distances, a variety of Cashmere patterns, displaying the usual happy combination of colours, for which the Cashmiris are famous, and producing a very happy effect. The walls of the verandahs are decorated with painted flowers ; a deer's head supports a two-branched candle-lamp at every three or four feet, and the ceiling is the *papier mache* of Cashmere on which the shawl pattern is abundantly displayed. The pictures on the walls in all the rooms are, unfortunately, not wisely chosen, but they are hung very high up and may be avoided ; but the handsome variegated chandeliers in the centre, the rich table-cloths and highly-coloured walls display the good intentions of the Maharajah : he has done his best to give Lord Ripon a kindly reception. Opposite the palace about forty big barges are moored, on each of which is a lofty scaffolding for holding *battés, chiraqs* and such like contrivances of numerous shapes, and also fireworks ; so that at night there will be a brilliant illumination and wonderful explosions of gunpowder and other inflammable materials expressive of public rejoicing.

Dropping down the river, the first of the seven wooden bridges crossing it is passed under. These bridges are simply piles of deodar arranged in a manner common in the yards of timber dealers, except that each pile rests on loose stonework, is wide at the bottom, narrower half way up, and expands again at the top ; the roadway of the bridge composed solely of wood, cuts off what should be the apex of the arch ; the whole appearance is extremely rude but picturesque, and this is added to by the houses along the banks of the river being constructed almost entirely of wood ; most of them have long lost their perpendicular—a wooden support here and there which keeps them from falling ; looked at for the first time one feels that Srinuggur cannot be compared with any city elsewhere ; its similitude is only to be met with in Cashmere, at Islamabad for instance.

The palace occupied by the Maharajah is immediately below the first bridge ; a part of it is old and dilapidated, and was formerly a fort as well. The more modern building adjoining to it is well built and has recently received a new coat of paint and plenty of whitewash, and looks fairly comfortable. There is close to it a Hindoo *mandir* or temple with a gilt roof. Several of these temples are to be seen on each side of the river, but the roofs are silvered, not gilt.

Through a canal, opposite this palace, the Viceroy will be taken to see the *Dal* or City Lake, one of the most lively spots in the Valley. Before reaching the *darwaza* or lock, a mile distant, which separates the canal from the lake, the Viceroy will, as he goes up the canal, pass the *Chenar Bagh*, a camping ground for bachelor visitors under a fine grove of plane trees. In the summer time the view here is extremely pretty ; now the rich green has changed to a deep, bright red, giving these noble trees a new charm, not so impressive but very delightful. The *Dal* is about five miles long and from two to three miles wide ; it is nearly surrounded with mountains, about 3,000 feet above the level and 8,000 above sea level ; glens run deep into the sides of the mountains, and villages and cultivated fields lie on the banks of the lake ; apple, pear and almond trees are numerous ; vines and mulberry trees grow up, and the stately plane tree is visible towering above all others, forming altogether an endless variety of scenery. The Emperor Jehangir, probably to gratify the wishes of his beautiful wife Nur Mahal, laid out three gardens on this lake, which remain to this day—the *Nasim Bagh*, or the Zephyr Garden on the west side ; the *Shala Bagh* on the north ; and behind it is a beautiful glen and a perpetual flow of water which is carried through this garden, supplying a hundred fountains and eight or ten waterfalls. In this garden, at the upper end, is a very handsome pavilion of polished limestones. It was originally intended for the ladies of the *zenana* ; it is surrounded by fountains and is used by the Maharajah for entertaining visitors, such as on the occasion of celebrating the birthday of the Queen Empress. Visitors can also have picnics there. Then there is the *Nishat Bagh*, on a smaller scale with many fountains ; at the head of the garden is a fine grove of plane trees. The Maharajah retains the garden and the palace for his own pleasure ; but visitors always can see both the garden and the palace. The two last of these gardens have been prepared for illuminations and fireworks ; opposite the first-named boat races and similar sports will be held.

The main object, however, of the Viceroy to visit the *Dal* is the Maharajah's distillery, the *Sharabkhana*, as it is called. Here light wines are made, some of which are pronounced to be good ; claret is also made which connoisseurs say will be excellent in a few years ; brandy is also made, but its sale is confined to the Cashmiris. There is a vineyard in a glen about one mile distant stocked with cuttings from French vines ; the produce is good but limited. The whole business is entirely under the management of two French gentlemen. The wine is stored in huge vats, bottles are scarce and their importation will add greatly to the cost of the wine.

Hindoos ought not to manufacture wine or brandy, but this industry is maintained by the Maharajah to please the Sahibs ; it will, perhaps, pay at some future time. It is the last of the industries fostered by His Highness. The ruins of a silk factory are an ugly eyesore ; for manufacturing woollen and cloth goods is lying at several places unused, and wine-malling alone remains. Numerous industries could doubtless flourish if the Maharajah could be induced to allow them to be started and kept going by private enterprize ; now he crushes the life out of every undertaking by unwisely attempting to do every thing himself.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

IT is now settled, we learn, that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will lay the foundation-stone of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital near the new Elphinstone High School on the Esplanade. Many of those who are expected to take a part in the ceremony are Freemasons. The Duke is a Freemason of high position, Sir James Fergusson is a Freemason, and so is Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama. The ceremony will therefore be performed with Masonic rites, and a large space of ground has been enclosed for the purpose. A spacious platform will be erected therein for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. The Freemasons will appear in their Masonic clothing, with their jewels, &c. The members of the Lodges working in Bombay, who will attend with their respective banners, will form a procession and march with His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor, the Grand Masters of the two Constitutions and the Members of the Grand Lodges, to the spot selected for laying the foundation-stone. Mr. Pestonjee Cama will request the Duke to perform the ceremony, after which Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban will read out the inscription on the foundation-stone, and after certain ceremonies have been gone through, the Grand Chaplain will invoke Divine blessing on the undertaking and offer up a prayer, after which His Royal Highness will perform the ceremony and declare the stone well and truly laid. In memory of the occasion, Mr. Pestonjee Cama will present to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught a piece of silk-cloth on which are embroidered in gold letters certain ancient cuneiform inscriptions from Persia. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the present Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," the oldest and most influential native Lodge in the presidency, will at the same time present to the Duke a "Foundator's Medal" on behalf of the Lodge. At the close of the ceremony, according to present arrangements, their Royal Highnesses will for a short time visit the fair on the Esplanade to proceed thence to the Secretariat to [illegible] works, which have been arranged [illegible] opposite the Bandstand. They will [illegible] Sir James Fergusson and pass, thr[illegible] town, probably by Kalbadevi and [illegible] their way to Government House, [illegible] the illuminations made along the r[illegible]

Another *Bombay Government Extraordinary* giving the official programme on the occasion of Their Royal H[illeg

TELEGRAMS.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The following are the results of Saturday's races :—

PONY HANDICAP.—¾ mile. Mr. Harding's Cripple, 10st. 12lbs., 1st ; Mr. [illegible]'s Countrybred, 10st. 12lbs., 2nd ; Col. Morton's Hookum, 10st. 2lbs., 3rd.

Won easily. Time— 1 min. 33 secs.

HURDLE RACE.—For Arab and C. B. Horses. Mr. Hamilton's Ishmail, 9st. 7lbs., 1st ; Mr. Brown's Amir, 10st., 2nd ; Capt. Neeld's Tomboy, 3rd.

LILLIPUTIAN HURDLE RACE.—For all Ponies, 13 hands. Mr. Berkeley's The Boy, 10st. 9lbs., 1st ; Hon. A. Hardinge's Tangier, 11st. 3lbs., 2nd.

Won easily.

HURDLE RACE.—1 mile. For all Arab and C. B. Ponies. Mr. Eyerott's Young Hopeful, 10st. 10lbs., 1st ; Hon. A. Hardinge's Cripple, 10st. 12lbs., 2nd ; Col. Morton's Sailor Boy, 11st. 2lbs., 3rd.

Won by a head.

HANDICAP.—For all Horses. ¾ mile. Mr. Steele's [illegible] 10lbs., 1st : Mr. Hamilton's Ishmail, [illegible] ; Capt. Neeld's Tomboy, 10st.

[illegible] 30 secs.

[illegible]'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guildhall last night, M. Waddington made a speech, in which he described his mission as one of peace, and in the course of his remarks he laid special emphasis on the pacific and non-aggressive policy of France.

Mr. Gladstone expressed his warmest sympathies with France and, alluding to the Madagascar incident, he said it had confirmed the *entente cordiale* between England and France, the latter having offered a settlement of the matter unasked. Referring to Egypt, he said that the stay of the British troops in that country depends upon the progress of the task which England has undertaken, but stated that the withdrawal of a portion of the army of occupation had been ordered, entailing the evacuation of Cairo. The Right Hon'ble gentleman concluded his remarks by stating that all the Powers had explicitly declared an earnest desire for peace and he hoped that the Balkan States would follow their example.

M. Lesseps said that he had come to England to confer with the merchants and shipowners in connection with the projected second Suez Canal, and he hoped to satisfy them by meeting all reasonable claims.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes to-day a contradiction of the existence of Russian or Persian designs on Merv.

PROPOSED UNION OF BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA.

MOSCOW, Nov. 10.

The *Moscow Gazette* in an article to-day advocates the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia under Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General of Roumelia.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal left here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Total week's sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
" " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	78,000	"
" " Surats	11,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	438,000	"
" Surats	109,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	43,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.
8 lb. Shirtings	5-4½
32 lb. Jaconet	6-4½
40s Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ " "	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
2½ " Sterling Loan	102½
4½ " French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50 13-16d.

Arrival—Coimbatore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, November 9.

10 p.m.	79°

SATURDAY, November 10.

6 a.m.	73°
10 a.m.	79°
2 p.m.	82°
4 p.m.	81°
10 p.m.	74°

SUNDAY, November 11.

6 a.m.	72°
10 a.m.	78°
2 p.m.	81°
4 p.m.	80°

THE s.s. Cathay, which is bringing out T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, left Suez at 9 p.m. on Saturday.

A TELEGRAM from Poona informs us that Lord and Lady Wenlock are at present in Poona at the Napier Hotel, and that they propose to devote a week to visiting the various places of interest in the capital of the Deccan.

A POONA paper learns that Mr. R. F. Mactier, C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara, has submitted his papers to retire from the Service, and that he will leave for England next month. Mr. Mactier has been at Satara for many years.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the quarantine imposed at Aden on arrivals from Bombay under the Notification of the Bombay Government, dated 30th July, 1883, has been withdrawn with effect from the 6th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Euan Smith, C.S.I., who was posted to Bikanir as Political Agent, does not now go there. He has, as a present measure, returned to his former post at Bhurtpore and Kerowlie.

ON the subject of building sites in Bombay, with special reference to the Government's proposal to sell a portion of the Sea-Face land for building purposes, the *Catholic Examiner* writes :—"All things considered, the time has come for adding a new quarter to the city and on new principles. Bombay is growing and rents are constantly going up, the competition among landlords being almost solely confined to this one direction instead of leading to the erection of new dwellings. The Government in allowing the Esplanade to be gradually narrowed for new public or semi-public buildings is sacrificing its own convenience, and is perfectly entitled to a portion of the public to make a similar sacrifice when it is required. If a recreation-ground is a necessity, so also is a parade-ground, yet the utility of the Esplanade for this latter purpose is being annually diminished. Finally, if the Government desire to ameliorate the double evil of insufficient house-accommodation and excessive rents at a profit to itself, it is not only free but actually bound in duty to do so." The *Examiner* further says :—"Yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, reverting to the subject of the Back Bay Reclamation ground and the intention of Government to sell a portion of it for building purposes, mentions that the area reclaimed some years back was 3,300,000 square yards at the enormous outlay of 1,000,000 pounds. This is at the rate of 3½ square yards to the pound sterling, which is not an enormous outlay but decidedly cheap, considering the price of land in Bombay."

A TELEGRAM to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta, reports that a crowded meeting was held on Wednesday at Darlington to protest against the Ilbert Bill. After an address by Mr. Atkins, the Indian Railway servants' delegate, the meeting passed a resolution, with only four dissentients, condemning the Bill.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has started on tour in the Kamrup and Goalpara districts, and in the latter half of December will pay a visit to Calcutta. In January and February he will go on tour in the Sylhet and Kachar districts, and in March he will cross over the Kachar Hills to Kohima, returning to Gauhati in April.

THE Ramisseram Canal scheme seems to have been "hanging fire" for some time past. It is now several months since the whole matter was referred to the Home Government. A Madras paper believes, however, that preliminary arrangements have been made with the Government at home. Mr. Bradbridge (of the firm of Bradbridge, Jenkins & Co., Fen Court, London, E.C.) sailed on the 1st November from Colombo to the Island of Ramisseram to meet an official who is to see the exact line the Canal is to follow.

THE members of the India Club, Calcutta, have resolved to present an address to the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, and to ask him to sit for a portrait in oil to be hung "on some conspicuous part of the club premises," in recognition of "the munificent liberality and ardent zeal with which the club has been supported by His Highness."

AGRA is not the only place in Northern India where a strained feeling between the Mahomedans and Hindus has manifested itself. A correspondent of an up-country paper reports that "there is a considerable amount of ill-feeling again between Hindus and Mahomedans at Multan. The former are showing an aggressive spirit, and insists on parading their idols in public procession on the great day of the Mahomedan Mohurrum." A telegram from Lahore, November 7, to a Calcutta paper states :—"A hostile feeling is again being displayed at Multan by the Mahomedans and Hindus towards each other, and a disturbance in the city, on the last day of the Mohurrum, is apprehended ; precautionary measures are being taken ; the police are largely reinforced ; the 8th Bengal Cavalry have just arrived there from Sealkote."

THE recent riot at Almora seems to have been mainly due, the Allahabad paper says, to the fact that there was no European official in the town, the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge being a native. The *sonars*, or workers in gold, are a troublesome set of men, and they treated the authority of the native official with contempt. The disturbance was due to some *sonars* being arrested for gambling during the Dewali festival : their friends broke down the doors of the thana and carried the prisoners off in triumph through the streets. They then called upon the traders to close their shops as a protest against the customary order which had been issued forbidding gambling ; but the bunniahs declined to join in the agitation. The *sonars* thereupon returned to the thana, where the Extra Assistant Commissioner had remained during the disturbance, and that official fearing further violence called in the aid of the military. A havildar's party from the 3rd Goorkhas at once restored order. The presence of a European officer would doubtless have prevented this petty disturbance, but the *sonars* were aware that Colonel Garstin was in camp, and that the police force was insufficient to keep the peace.

PARTICULARS of an interesting voyage are given in a telegram from Rangoon. A small steam launch, the Glenkehil, 15 tons, arrived at that port on the 8th inst. from Singapore. Her engines and boilers are by Yarrow of London, consuming half-a-ton of coal in 24 hours. Coming through the Straits of Malacca, she experienced a strong northerly gale and was hove to for twelve hours, behaving well. Another hard blow was experienced the day after leaving Penang. In the Mergui Archipelago a strong wind prevailed with confused sea. From Tavoy the winds were light and variable and the sea smooth. The passage was rather long, as the launch called in for water at several places.

A REPORT from Kabul, *vid* Lahore, states the Persian envoy is ill, and under medical treatment.

THE Khedive at least was grateful for the aid sent him by India during the recent cholera epidemic, says an up-country paper. One of the Indian Surgeons, on the eve of his departure from Cairo, was granted a private interview by Tewfik, who expressed his thanks for the work he had performed in the province of Keneh, Upper Egypt, and in the institution of sanitary reforms in the province.

AN attempt to introduce the registration of Mahomedan marriages in Bengal has not as yet proved very successful. The total number of marriages registered last year was 5,068, and of divorces 2,247, which was under the average for seven years. There are now fourteen districts in which the Act is declared to be in force, but in five of these it is all but inoperative. The Committee appointed to revise the rules and procedure under the Act is still sitting, and on receipt of its report it may be possible to adopt measures to make the Act more popular ; but the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the general apathy of the people is against any voluntary resort to registration. Looking to the results in the districts in which the Act is at present in force, Mr. Rivers Thomson does not consider it desirable to extend its operations at present.

THE report on the administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1882-83 refers to the contemplated publication by the Department of a chart of average rainfall of India :—

"The original intention was to lay down the data on a contoured map of India ; and with that view, a special map was compiled by the Surveyor General, from the data afforded by the Surveys, Railways, Irrigation Departments, &c. But it was found, on collocating the two charts of elevations and rainfall distribution, that it would be impracticable to represent both, with sufficient clearness, on one and the same sheet ; and it has therefore been resolved to restrict each to the representation of one class of data. The rainfall chart sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition was drawn on one of the maps of India, published by the Survey of India in two sheets, and on a scale of 64 miles to the inch. The lithographed chart for publication will be on the same scale. It will show the names of 985 places, with the average rainfall of each to the nearest integral inch ; and the distribution of the rainfall will be shown by eight tints representing respectively the areas with an annual fall below 5 inches, from 5 to 10 inches, and 1 further increments of 10 inches each up to 80 inches ; finally from 80 to 70, 70 to 100, and above 100 inches. It will also show, by inscribed labels, the distribution of the rainfall according to season, which, as is well known, varies much in different parts of India. It is hoped that the lithographed chart may be completed for exhibition at Calcutta in the ensuing cold season."

IN the Resolution on the Report of the Administration of the Bengal Presidency (Calcutta) Division for the year 1882-83, the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Rivers Thompson) says regarding the state of public feeling and the Press :—"Among the lower classes, as in previous years, public feeling cannot be said to exist. Regarding the three subjects which have excited most attention,—Local Self-Government, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and the Tenancy Bill,—the Commissioner writes as follows :—

"'During the year public feeling, or what represents it here, has been excited by more than one subject of interest. The three most interesting topics to which attention has been directed are the Local Self-Government Bill, the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill. With reference to the first two of these topics there has been much agitation, chiefly confined, however, to the educated classes of pleaders, who see kingdoms are filled with ambitious aspirations, which they mistake for patriotism. The great mass of the people and most of the zemindars held aloof from sharing in either movement, and many who took instances have come to the notice of Mr. have expressed them had they not been deterred by the fear of being held up to public scorn by ridulous writers in the native press. On the question of the Bengal Tenancy Bill the zemindars, whose interests are vitally affected, have been much more active in displaying interest. The great mass of the people remain apathetic in this matter as usual. Stevens assistant new law pressing which they have been apparently ignorant."

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it may be possible, by an early termination of the rent discussions, already sufficiently prolonged, to put a stop to such reprehensible conduct on the part of zemindars as that to which Mr. Stevens calls attention, and which, besides, is not restricted to the Presidency Division alone.

ONE rather important feature in the Punjab Reorganisation Scheme, which has just been sent home for approval by the Secretary of State, is said to be a proposal for the appointment of a second Financial Commissioner, thus bringing that branch of the administration under what constitutes a Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces. There is also a proposal that the pay of the office should be reasonably increased. "At present, remembering the nature of the work to be done and the scale ruling in the judicial service, for instance, the pay is unreasonably small. The Punjab Government only succeeded in getting sanction for an addition to their Financial staff at the third time of asking, we believe, when the Government of India could no longer deny the absurdity of retarding the development of the provincial revenues for the sake of saving the cost of an additional officer to assist the process."

THE *Indian Witness* thinks that a law against usury is urgently needed in India ; a law forbidding all loans at a higher rate of interest than 12 per cent. If our law-makers can really devise some method by which usurers shall be debarred from employing state functionaries to recover their debts, it will be a great blessing remarks the *Bombay Guardian*. "But a very common method of obtaining a loan from a Marwadi, is to give him a note promising to pay him such and such sums at such and such times, the borrower receiving a sum much less than that which he engages to pay. Perhaps it would not be easy to deal with usury of this kind. Nothing more surprises us than the readiness with which people in this country, put their heads into this lion's mouth, sweetly trusting that the king of beasts will not be true to his own nature. We feel but little sympathy for them."

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram says that at a dinner given on Oct. 17 at the palace in honour of Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Sultan manifested great affability and cordiality towards his guests. His Majesty conferred upon Lady Dufferin the Grand Cordon of the Chefkat Order, set in brilliants. Lord Dufferin gave assurances to His Majesty of the sympathy and friendship entertained by England towards Turkey.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL alterations have been made in the staff at Bangalore camp-of-exercise. Major Symons is appointed to the Headquarters Staff as Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Hawkes, of the 17th Regiment N. I., takes the place of Lieutenant Rivett-Carnac, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Lieutenant Eardly Wilmot, of the 2nd Regiment, L. C., is added to the Signalling Staff, and Captain Romilly, R. E., is detailed as Field Engineer for the 1st Division. The Maharajah of Mysore's troops will not be unrepresented, as it has now been arranged that the 1st Regiment of Silladar Horse shall be attached to the cavalry Brigade. Lieutenant Tufnell, of the 30th Regiment M.N.I., has been appointed to the Transport of the 2nd Division, and Lieutenant Currie, 20th M.N.I., Orderly Officer to General Ellis commanding the 1st Brigade. The list of Assistant Umpires has also been increased by the addition of Lieutenant-Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

IN connection with a recent case in British Burma, the Government of India have expressed the opinion that, in the event of a Volunteer declining to appear before a court-martial after being duly warned, an escort should be sent to bring him before the court, but that no force should be used. Should resistance be offered, his Commanding Officer can then prosecute the offender before a Magistrate, under Clause XXI., Act XX. of 1869 (The Indian Volunteers Act, 1869), for resisting a member of the corps in the discharge of his duty.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—There was rather a poor muster again at the parade on Saturday evening, only 168 of all ranks being present including the band. The following is the Field State :—

	Field Offs.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Ptes.	Total.
A	0	0	1	2	7	= 10
B	0	0	1	2	7	10
C	0	1	1	3	20	25
D	0	1	0	5	40	46
E	0	1	1	2	19	= 22
F	0	1	0	2	15	= 18
Staff & Band	1	0	1	3	26	= 31
Army Staff	0	1	0	2	3	= 6
Grand Total						168

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday morning, the members of the Volunteer force, including the Mounted Company and the Naval Volunteers, turned out in strength at their first battalion parade. There were some 620 rank and file present, with Major Nicolay, commanding. The force assembled at the old parade-ground, and went through a few initial manœuvres. They first formed column, then quarter column, and finally marched past by companies in open column. Considering that this was the first parade of the season, and that several recruits were among the numbers, the manœuvres gone through were very creditable indeed.—*Statesman*.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE TROOPER.—At 10 a.m., on Tuesday, Joomun Sing, a trooper of the Bengal Cavalry, shot himself in his tent on the Calcutta maidan. From enquiries made it appears that deceased attended the usual morning drill ; after which he returned to his tent and lay down on his charpoy. A brother trooper was engaged in cooking his meal, when he heard a report, and on looking round saw deceased on the charpoy with his head blown off, and his carbine lying discharged near him. No one can assign any reason why the man, only twenty-three years of age, and with three years' service, took his life. On his person being searched, a few pieces of white arsenic were found in his vest pocket.—*Englishman*.

COURT MARTIAL.—Private Patrick Walsh, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, was charged before a district Court-martial, for stealing a watch, the property of Private P. Morran, of the same regiment during the voyage on board Her Majesty's troopship Jumna. The court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard lard labour for one year. The Brigadier General S. de B. Edward, Commanding Bombay District, confirmed the sentence.

A SOLDIER'S POSITION IN INDIA.—"One of the 67th" writes to us :—I shall be grateful if you will give me a small space in your journal to lay before your readers a few facts not much studied or understood by the majority of people who claim for the British soldier in India that he receives a clear shilling per day. I am prepared to admit this. At the same time the 8 annas 6 pie are not in sense equal to the 1s. home pay, and in the end a soldier is far worse off out here than he is at home, where after all stoppages he can command a little over 6d. per day ; out here, as I shall show, he cannot clear on an average 5 annas per day. A private soldier's pay in the line is 8 annas 6 pie per day ; this in a year amounts to Rs. 193-13-8, and out of this he has stoppages as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dyed clothing	16	12	0
Groceries	17	1	9
Cooking	9	0	0
Washing	8	0	0
Barrack damages	1	12	0
Barber	3	0	0
Library	1	8	0
Repairs	4	0	0
Shirts, &c.	6	12	0
Dyeing	2	0	0
Incidental expenses	10	0	0
Total	79	13	9

This taken from Rs. 193-13-8, leaves Rs. 113-15-11, or a fraction less than 5 annas per day. When it is considered that the spending powers are greatly reduced to its equivalent of home pay, beer twice the price, rations unfit for human food, separation from home and friends, cholera, dysentery, cramps and ague, chances of promotion almost nil, it is not a wonder that soldiers dislike India. If the country wishes to keep an army to defy the world, let them pay the same. I am only stating my own case as it has been for the last twelve months in India.—*Pioneer*.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade has been ordered to march from Ahmednugger on the 17th Dec. 1883.

Arrive at Poona	22	"
Halt until	26	"
March from Poona	27	"
Arrive at Satara	2nd	January.
" Kolapur	10	"
" Belgaum	17	"

One Company to be detached at Kolapur en route

The 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers will march from Belgaum on 16th January 1884 for embarkation at Vingoria in on Euphrates about 26th idem.

The Company of the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Kolhapur will march to Belgaum with the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The tents and permanent native establishments of the Royal Irish Fusiliers are to be sent from Vingoria to Bombay under Commissariat arrangements for the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment which will be due at that Port on or about 6th February 1884.

No. 9 Battery, 1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery (mountain) consisting of 3 European officers, 82 British non-commissioned officers and men, and 125 native non-commissioned officers men, 9th instant for Allahabad, whence the battery will proceed by route march to Rawul Pindi.

SAD DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov.-8.

I REGRET very much to send you a few of the details of a very sad event which has taken place here. Private Edward Oneil, D Company, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, was on guard over the magazine on the 20th September last, when he was suddenly attacked by a strange dog. The man bayoneted the dog, but was badly bitten in the hand. He at once went to the hospital to have the wound cauterized. This was very carefully done, and he was kept in hospital for two days. On the 4th November he was admitted into hospital with hydrophobia, and he died on the afternoon of the 6th (Tuesday). He was a young soldier, being about 22 years of age. He was buried with funeral honours yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 9 :—The pressure still decreases throughout the whole of India, the change being greatest in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab. The readings are very considerably below the average of the time of year, particularly in Sind, off Negapatam, and in Burma. There is no general wind direction, the breezes all over the country being light and variable. The weather is unchanged ; dull weather, with rain being reported from Madras and Burma, and fine weather elsewhere. In Simla there has been a slight shower and an increase of humidity. Rain to-day :—Coimbatore, Negapatam, Thayetmyo, Toungboo, and Diamond Island 1 inch ; Salem, Wellington, Rangoon and Moulmein ½ inch. Previously, Wellington had 2 inches ; Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin 1 inch.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER.

ON Saturday last the adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Raghoo Rajaba was resumed at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla. The dead body of the deceased was recovered from the Nacoda Tank on the Esplanade on the morning of Monday, the 22nd ultimo, but the gold and silver ornaments which he wore when last seen were missing. The ear ornaments had apparently been torn off. The feet of the deceased were found fastened together with a cotton dhotur, belonging to himself.

Marootee Suddoo, brother-in-law of the deceased, was examined. He stated that deceased left home on a Saturday about twenty-one days ago, but did not return. The following morning he went in search of him, but failed to find him. The day following he went to the Nacoda Tank on the Esplanade and there saw the dead body of the deceased. His legs were tied with the dhotur which belonged to him. He also noticed the ornaments which deceased had been wearing were not on his person. They consisted of two silver wristlets which he wore on the left wrist, a gold earring weighing a tola and a quarter, which witness bought for the deceased for Rs. 25, and silver *kurgota*, which had been purchased by witness for the deceased for Rs. 31-5. The deceased had the *kurgota* round his wrist when witness last saw him. Deceased also wore two silver rings on the fourth finger of his right hand. He had told the witness that he purchased them for Re. 1-4 in his native country. They were also missing from his dead body. About seven or eight days ago the *kurgota* was shown to the witness by the police which he recognised as belonging to the deceased. The witness added that two days after the first witness (the brother of the deceased) gave his evidence before the Coroner's jury he became insane and he was now at home under surveillance.

Sunthoo Abba said he was a labourer working at the bunders and living with the last witness. The deceased also lived with them. On a recent Saturday, he went to the junction of five roads at the end of Duncan-road, when he saw the deceased sitting at the road-side. A man, whom he knew as Appa, was seated eight or nine paces from him. He went up to the deceased and spoke to him and while he was doing so, one Byajee who lived with them came up to them. Byajee and he partook of *pan* and betelnut which the deceased gave them. Byajee then went away and so did witness, leaving the deceased and Appa seated there. A man, who said his name was Raghoo Saccaram, was seated close to Appa. Raghoo remained with Appa when witness went away. When witness left the deceased he had a silver *kurgota* round his waist, two silver wristlets round his left wrist, and two silver rings on one of his fingers and a gold earring in the right ear.

It too Luknak, a labourer in the Health Department of the Municipality, deposed that on the 22nd of last month he saw the dead body of the deceased floating face downwards in the Nacoda Tank. He reported the matter to the police, and assisted in removing the body from the tank. The body which was decomposed was dressed in a pyrun, a bundee and a dhotur, with a cutcha round the waist. The legs were tied tightly together round the knees with a dhotur, and the lobe of the right ear was torn and bleeding. He found one rupee in silver and two pice tied in the end of his cutcha. There was a depth of water of nine cubits in the tank, and a complete parapet wall around and no steps leading down to the water.

Dubla Sing Pal Sing, police havildar, A 1179, deposed to having assisted in removing the dead body of the deceased from the Nacoda Tank on the 22nd of last month and corroborated the statement made by the last witness in every material point. He also produced the dhotur with which the legs of the deceased were tied.

Chundoo Manick, a mutton butcher living at Dongree deposed.—On a Sunday, about three weeks ago he was going to his work, when he met the man Appa in the street near his house. When he asked Appa to pay him the money he owed him Rs. 3-6 for a sheep which he had purchased from him at the last Gunpuitty, he said he would go to a Marwarree, sell an ornament and pay him. A man named Jamoo was then standing close by and witness asked him to come with him and Appa to a Marwarree. Appa took them to the shop of Doola Byrajee and Chumna Nowla in Jailroad south. While there, Appa took the silver *kurgota* from his waist ; it was then entire and not brokeras now. Davla Byrajee took the *kurgota*, weighed it and said it weighed twenty-eight tolas. Davla offered Rs. 29 for it, but Appa refused, saying he wanted Rs. 30. Dovla offered him Rs. 29, which Appa took, and Davla entered the transaction in his account book. Dovla then said to Appa he did not know him, and asked him to show him his house or some person that knew him. Appa then took Chumna Nowla with him, and witness and Jamoo accompanied them to Dongree. As they were going up Nowrojee Hill, witness met a man who asked him to come and kill a sheep with him when he (witness) left them. Witness on returning asked Appa to pay the money he owed him, when Appa said he would pay it to his wife. Appa subsequently paid Rs. 3 to the wife of witness. On the Tuesday following the police came to the house of witness and inquired if Appa had paid him any money when he gave them all the information he had now given.

Jannoo Yesso, a dealer in sawdust, was next examined and he corroborated the statement made by the last witness, and further stated that he had accompanied Appa and the Marwarree named Chumna on the pretence of finding a security. They went to a house on Nowrojee Hill, leaving Marwarree outside. Shortly afterwards witness and Appa left that house by the back door. Witness and Appa then went to a ruined temple and there Appa gave witness Rs. 5 and asked him to pay Rs. 3-6 to Chundoo, the butcher, for a sheep he had bought, and keep the balance for himself. Witness did not pay Chundoo, but on the Tuesday following about 7-30 a. m. Chundoo's wife came to his house with Appa. Appa asked him if he had paid Chundoo. He said no, but had spent the money, and he would pay it to him on which Chundoo's wife and Appa left. Dovla Byrajee, a money lender and jeweller residing in Jailroad south, said he had purchased the silver *kurgota* from Appa Soobana. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 17th instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

As was reported yesterday in the *Bombay Gazette*, the Corporation voted a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the public subscription which is being raised for the suitable reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The proposition was carried unanimously on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Geary.

Colonel Merewether hoped that when the annual budget came to be considered, those who were now anxious to vote away a large sum in fireworks and sweetmeats, would not grudge to sanction grants absolutely necessary for the well-being of the ratepayers.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik informed the Corporation that there were a number of subscription lists in circulation, and in the list in his charge alone more than Rs. 11,000 had been subscribed. (Hear, hear and applause.) The speaker was not sure that Colonel Merewether was quite in order in speaking to the motion in the way he had done. But he was quite sure that those who supported the present movement, would be second to none in always doing their best on behalf of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.)

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that he would wish to have an expression of the Corporation's opinion as to the propriety of illuminating buildings belonging to the Municipality at Municipal expense. He would take for granted that the Corporation would approve of his proposal that the amount spent for purposes of illumination should be in addition to the present contribution of Rs. 5,000. ("Certainly.")

Mr. Nowrojee said the question might properly be left to the Town Council for disposal.

Mr. Nowrojee's suggestion was agreed to.

TOLL ON MUNICIPAL MEAT-VANS.

Mr. Geary proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction the grant from surplus cash-balance of Rs. 3,500 for payment of arrears of toll from 1st April, 1880, to 28th February, 1883, due to the Bandora Municipality for tolls on meat vans belonging to the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. M. N. Banajee seconded the proposition.

Dr. DeSouza said that while the Bombay Municipality were charged a toll because their meat-vans had to traverse a few yards of road belonging to the Bandora Municipality, a large number of shigrams and other four-wheeled carriages for hire were allowed to ply between Mahim and Bandora without any charge being levied from them by the Bombay Municipality for the use of their road.

The Chairman said it would be very difficult for the Commissioner to explain why no toll was levied on the carriages. But he thought that a toll was probably levied, and that Dr. De Souza was under a wrong impression.

The Commissioner said that, if Dr. DeSouza gave a notice of his question, he should be very glad to reply to it.

The proposition was then carried.

CATCH-WATER CHANNELS AT TULSI AND VEHAR.

It was proposed by Col. Merewether, "That the Resolution of the Town Council No. 1,549, dated 31st ultimo, with reference to Corporation's Resolution No. 1,502 dated 22nd idem be recorded ; and that as recommended by the Town Council in their resolution No. 1,463, dated 17th Oct., 1883, sanction be given to the payment from time to time of advances up to the amount of Rs. 1,15,716, from surplus cash-balance to provide for the cost of constructing catch-channels at Tulsi and Vehar Lakes. The amount to be adjusted to the debit of the new loan of Rs. 20,88,000, as soon as it is raised by the Municipality on receipt of the sanction of Government ; this sanction, of course, to be subject to the plans and estimates approved of by the Council before any expenditure is incurred as laid down in the Corporation's Resolution, dated 16th May last."

In support of his proposition, Colonel Merewether said that it was not intended to take up the loan before plans and estimates were laid before the Council. But the only object of the resolution was that the Municipal Commissioner might be sure that the necessary money would be available before tenders were invited. It was urged on the last occasion that they need not spend any money on the improvement of their water-supply, as a large and independent scheme was in contemplation. But the speaker believed that the Tansa or any other similar scheme would take at least ten years before it was ready for use. At the present moment the water-supply of Bombay was insufficient. In a very short time they expected to have the Bhunderwada reservoir ready for use, which would mean a daily loss of one-and-three-quarters of a million gallons. They should also take into consideration the fact that docks, factories, mills and other industries were increasing, therefore they could not afford to be satisfied with the present supply until an independent reservoir was completed. It was now seven years since they had experienced a deficient rainfall, and it was only reasonable to expect a bad year in the near future. If, under such circumstances, they wanted to avert the fearful results of a water famine, they should provide for an additional supply in time. A member had suggested on the last occasion that they might tide over the difficulty by sinking five hundred wells in the city. But he thought every medical member of the Corporation would agree with him that the water from these wells would be an easy channel for the spread of cholera, guinea-worm, fever and other diseases.

Mr. Nowrojee said that he did not concur in the advisability of Col. Merewether's proposition. As he had stated his reasons on a previous occasion, he need not repeat them once more. (Hear hear.)

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mundlik thought that the Town Council, in recommending the proposition for their adoption, had not complied with the provisions of the resolution of the Corporation by which detailed plans and estimates were to be submitted, before any loan was taken up or work undertaken.

Mr. Javerilal said that, in the last number of the *Official Gazette*, there was an application from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking Government to sanction a loan of twenty lakhs of rupees. There should be no fear on the part of the contractor or anybody else that the money would not be forthcoming. If then the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure recommended by the Town Council, they would be voting the money in the dark.

Mr. Geary said it seemed to him that they were discussing a matter of form rather than of substance. Most of them, if not all, recognized the fact that whatever might become hereafter of the Tansa scheme, the works for enlarging the present supply must be carried out, and the present vote was asked for as a sort of a pledge to the contractors and the Acting Municipal Commissioner that the necessary money would be available. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb said he had a right to insist that, before the money was voted, the plans and estimates should be submitted to the Town Council. But, as a matter of fact, the plans and estimates were now ready or very nearly ready. They were with the Consulting Engineer, and they would be placed before the Council next Wednesday or the Wednesday following. Seeing that for all practical purposes the plans and estimates would be soon before the Council, the Corporation were asked to sanction the appropriation from the surplus cash-balance, not with any intention that the money would be used before the Town Council had gone into the estimates, but as a pledge to the Municipal Commissioner that he might safely proceed to make the necessary arrangements with a view to tenders being invited. Mr. Geary thought they should satisfy Dr. Weir's mind on the question by granting the money and the whole difficulty would then disappear. They were fighting with a shadow, when they refused to sanction the amount in spite of the declaration of the Town Council that in no case would the money be utilized until the estimates were approved of. It seemed to him that the whole question lay in a nutshell, and he thought that the Corporation would see their way to the necessity of immediately sanctioning the outlay. (Hear, hear.) It was very necessary that no time should be lost, and that the works should be carried out before the next monsoon ; and all they were asked to do was to authorize the Municipal Commissioner to take steps at once. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb said that they had to vote lakhs of rupees by way of excess over the estimates simply because the plans and estimates had not been submitted to the Council before sanctioning an outlay. He, therefore, would ask them to proceed in this instance in a manner as strictly official as possible."

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas proposed, "That the consideration of Col. Merewether's proposition be postponed until detailed plans and estimates are certified by the Executive Engineer and sanctioned by the Town Council."

As the amendment of Mr. Goculdas found no seconder, it fell to the ground. Col. Merewether's proposition was then put and carried.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked whether any report from the Executive Engineer on the subject of Artesian wells in connection with the water supply of the city has been received.

The Commissioner replied that the Executive Engineer had submitted an exhaustive report on the subject, and that it would be soon placed before the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned.

COLONEL BRINE INTERVIEWED.

THE Clan Macintosh

day not simply as succeeding to a princely inheritance to be used in the gratification of selfish and ambitious aims, but as the representative of more than half a million of subjects whom God has committed to your trust. Be faithful to that trust, so that when it comes to you in the common fate to lay down principalities and power, your rejoicing may be that you have earned the commendation of your own conscience and the gratitude of posterity."

The Rajah, in reply, briefly acknowledged his obligations to the British Government and officials changed with the management of his State, and pledged himself to conduct its future administration on the plan which had received the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.—*Pioneer.*

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

MR. JULES JOUBERT writes to the *Englishman* :—"Sir,—In the midst of the deplorable dissensions, which of late have agitated the internal peace of your Indian home, the Exhibition and its various elements have proceeded peaceably and harmoniously, until the arrival in Calcutta of the Australian exhibits, when a clamour is raised about the charge made for space, and 'of course' the Government is taxed with 'disgraceful meanness, 'blundering policy,' &c., &c., and you suggest that the amount paid by the Australian Exhibition be at once refunded by the Indian Government. With your kind permission I will explain to your readers, that in this instance at all events, the Indian Government, or the Government of Bengal, is in no way to blame—and I will further say that I am quite sure the Governments of Australia do not consider that they have (as you state it) been shabbily treated. When I arrived in Australia, on my return from Calcutta, in February last, and applied to the Governments of Victoria, S. Australia, N.S. Wales, Tasmania, &c., I thoroughly explained the nature of the Calcutta Exhibition. The Hon. M. Service, the Hon. A. Stuart, and other 'Premiers' were made aware of the fact that, in accordance with my principle (a principle well known to them), Exhibitions should be carried out, not at Government expense only, but merely with Government assistance. It was thoroughly explained that, in order to secure a fair representation of the Colonies, exhibitors should be assisted in the matters of freight, space, and official representation only. I was asked to name the amount likely to be needed. I did so—and the money was most readily voted "in every case several weeks, prior to the arrival of the Cablegram from the Indian Government" asking the colonies to co-operate in the success of the Calcutta International Exhibition. I fail to see in what way the Government of India has dealt unjustly and unfairly with Australian exhibitors. Like those from Great Britain, France, Germany, &c., &c., they come here to open trade, to advertise their wares, why should they be dealt with more tenderly than others? The Indian Exhibitor has not cavilled at paying for his space, nor indeed, as far as I know, have the Australians. Why should the local press raise a question which the 'parties concerned' have not even thought of? Would all be fair, may I ask, to refund the entrance fee to one country, whilst others are taxed? In all matters connected with the forthcoming Exhibition, the Government of India, and more particularly the Government of Bengal have been most liberal—and I would fail in gratitude and in justices, were I to allow your leader of to-day, which echos that of one of your contemporaries, to pass unnoticed. Once again let me tell you, that all who have come to the Calcutta Exhibition have come here with their 'eyes open' all the programmes issued by me, and printed by the Government of Bengal, in December, 1882, were disseminated throughout the world, they contained the same 'rules and conditions.' In the case of Australian Governments, which you single out, the clause having reference to payment for space was not only discussed, understood, and approved of by the heads of the Government but also by the Parliaments when the vote was brought before them and the money voted, *nem con.* It is not a pity to raise, or even attempt to raise a feeling of discord in a gathering which is usually called a peace congress?

JULES JOUBERT.

The Editor of the *Englishman* appends the following note :—"Mr. Joubert, no doubt, believes that the Australian Governments gave their co-operation on the understanding that the space required by them was to be paid for. We have nevertheless excellent reasons for repeating our statement that one of those Governments at least acted under a contrary impression. Independently of this fact, and in spite of Mr. Joubert's contention, that it would be unfair to give free space to one country and not to another, we still adhere to our opinion that we are in honour bound to deal as liberally by Melbourne and Sydney as they did by us. Mr. Joubert is mistaken in supposing that it is we, or, any of our contemporaries, who have raised this question."

PARIS FASHIONS.

THOSE who are not above following La Mode, and whose desire it is to please themselves and others, should now lay down their plan of action for the winter. The first thing to be done is to reckon up the forces of which they dispose. A careful examination of the contents of the wardrobe will reveal the state of the case. In all probability this will supply a sufficiency for uncertain weather and all the small unimportant occasions of daily life. Means may also be found to renovate last year's gown—the one that was the least worn—and render it as fresh and new as if it were just evolved out of the fancy of a fashionable couturier. There are many ways of doing this, but one of the easiest is to place a coloured silk chemisette beneath the jacket if the bodice have loose fronts, and over it in case it be well-fitting. Suppose the gown to be one of navy blue—quite as fashionable a colour this as it was last year—then the combination of hues chosen for the shot Surah of the chemisette may be crimson and blue. To harmonise this bright addition to the sombre tonality of the rest, it will be well to do away with the foot frillings (a very few wearings put them *hors de combat*) and substitute two bands of pinked out cloth for them, one of crimson and the other blue. The same will trim effectively the edge of the bodice, while a bouillonne of the silk sewn beneath the sleeve may serve in lieu of a lace cuff. This is all very plain sailing indeed. Additions of macaroons of braid, either a contrast to or in harmony with the gown, round the jacket basques or edge of the pointed bodice, down the back and front of the same and on the panneaux of the skirt a few brandebourgs to tailor-made jackets or shoulder knots of Passementerie with aiguillettes pendant, and cords crossing from one to the other; or of vests more applicable to winter gear than those with which the spring or autumn gown may have been provided, present likewise no difficulty whatsoever. There is also the gown, whether plain or an admixture of plain and checked, the simplicity of whose pleated blouse bodice pleases no longer, especially if it is made of a figured material, when fashion has elected that this part of the gown shall be plain for the nonce. A tailormade jacket of cloth, with little pockets, flat edging of galloon—a masculine garment in miniature—will not only cover the deficiency in this case, but provide a complementary finish for another skirt of a different yet harmonious colour, that may be purchased ready made at one of the drapers'. For costumes that were modelled, after a now obsolete fashion, entirely of figured tissue, there is nothing to be done but to suppress a portion of it and fill in more or less plain material in place of the old. A wide kilting and a new jacket will transform the gown entirely, though, to avoid waste altogether, it is preferable to sever the under-skirt from the upper portion, and, while freshening up the figured tunic with a plain skirt, the one on which the pattern lies will do duty for a new combination. In the case of checks this may be done very easily, and will afford two gowns sufficiently dissimilar to make a pleasant change. Supposing the check to be cypress green and claret—a favourite mixture—in the one case green cloth, and in the other crimson, will so modify the effect of the opposing colours in the check as not to leave much likeness between the two arrangements.

Checks, however, are only one and the least fashionable form of design. By far the greater number of figured woollens—and it is with these ones has most to do at this particular period of the year—have separate patterns interwoven in the material at rather wide intervals. The threads used may be of silk or wool, and the same species of design rendered in the one or in the other will differ very widely in effect, for whereas the wool amalgamates with the grounds the silk ones stand out in sharp, brilliant relief. This is an important point of consideration, especially when so great an amount of eccentricity reigns in the choice of the design. A material may be covered with fruits, flowers, animals' heads wrought in wool, and no one be the wiser; but Pussey and Fido's profile, or that of a peach and plum, will immediately attract the attention and perhaps the laughter of the spectator if reproduced in bright hued silks. The purchaser has everything to gain by choosing the former, unless excessively careful not to transgress the limits of good sense. Such simple designs as hoops, rings, crescents, circles, and ovals worked in outline or relief are not conspicuous, or likely for that reason to grow irksome to the wearer. For tunics they are very pretty in deep red upon brown, green, blue or grey, the skirt and bodice being made of a plain cloth to match.

There is a decided tendency to increase the softness, thickness, and hairiness of woollens to an excess. So twilled cashmeres and their derivatives are put on one side for the sake of all kinds of cloths composed of goats'-hair or worsted. The Limousine and Roulier cloths, which hold the same place among the native productions of France as the homespuns and linseys do with us, stand foremost among fashionable textiles. Hitherto manufacturers have contented themselves with reproducing in a varied form the stripes composed of coarse coloured thread of the original material; now they interweave all kinds of patterns into the same sort of web, and the roughness of the texture helps to render its outlines less decided and remarkable. These kinds of woollens

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

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1867	£1,466,5-1 17 2	1877	£3,758,642 19 7
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14 3

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ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0
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Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
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A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed
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The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.
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THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.
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PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST, BEST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, RELIABLE, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Hurry, Worry, and Haste, Anxiety and Excitement of the Higher Nervous Centres, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
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Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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WATCHES AT Rs. 12,
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But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

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Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	,, 35 to ,, 85	Half-hunting	,, 60 to ,, 180
Crystal face	,, 40 to ,, 80	Crystal face	,, 60 to ,, 150
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Hunting	,, 65 to ,, 315	Hunting	,, 160 to ,, 375
Half-hunting	,, 85 to ,, 325	Half-hunting	,, 180 to ,, 400
Crystal face	,, 70 to ,, 320	Crystal face	,, 200 to ,, 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

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SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.
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TWO COMPLETE SETS OF ABOVE.
COMPRISING:—
Stationary Engines,
Air Compressors, Receivers and Distributors,
Vertical Cross-tube Boilers—8' 6" high, 3' 3" diam.
Boring Machines, and Steel Drills,
Stretchers, Clamps, Hose, Water Injectors,
Air Tubing, Drill Tools, Sharpener,
ALSO
NUMEROUS SPARE FITTINGS.
The above are in good working order and well worthy the attention of anyone requiring the same.
They have just satisfactorily completed boring through a Tunnel, where the Machinery was stationed at each end, and can be seen at work at any time during the next three months.
A European Miner for each Machine brought out to this Colony by us would be willing to accompany the Machinery under an engagement to work the same.
Price, F. O. B. Colombo, each set £550 sterling; or £1,000 cash for the whole lot.
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THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materials of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Yasim bin Fud.
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CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
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Chief Office in India ... 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS, £302,068.
SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE.
Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,397 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £138 3s. 6d."
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Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
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Reserve Cuvee .....qts. Rs. 54; pints Rs. 29 per doz.
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Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 21 0
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Josephshofer (still)	,, 24 0
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Medoc ..... Rs. 11 0 Rs. 13 0
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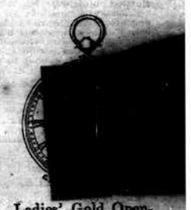

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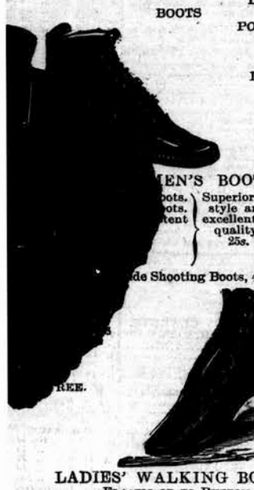

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